THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 13 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9394.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 13th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship "*Madras*" of 600 tons, QUINTON, commander; expected about the end of this month and will have early despatch. Has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th May, 1837.

N. B. The above ship is still open for offer to *sell* or charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship "*Pestonjee Bomanjee*" 5 3 tons Register, *Jas. Thompson*, commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, Plans of her cabins may be seen at the office of

FERGUSON TURNER & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast ship *Mary Bibby* daily expected and will have quick despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY, AND Co.

13th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.—The fine fast sailing Ship VANGUARD, 4 0 Tons; *D. Stewart* Commander.—Apply to Messre, *Ritchie Stewart and Co.*—Bombay, 3th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Duilding, 13th May, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton*, *Captain Neale*, for freight or passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. *W. Nicol and Co.*---Rampart Row, 12th May, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Isabella*, Captain ROBERTSON, to sail 25th May. For freight apply to *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 9th May, 1837.

FOR OPIUM TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane*, *T. Randle* Commander, for freight, apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*---Rampart Row, 13th May 1837.

FOR THE CLYDE—The *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, Captain *Small*, will sail about 25th instant. For passage apply to *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.—The Ship *Mary Dugdale*, 400 tons, Captain *Harrison*. Will have immediate despatch. Apply to *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of *Gunput Sadasew Naique*, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court, thereto *Rumaboy* widow of the said Gunput Sudasew Naique, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 1st day of May 1837.

A. H. WOODHOUSE,—*Proctor*.

मुंबईतील सूप्रीम कोर्ट जुडिकेटर ये थें अर्जी केली आहे कीं मरणार गण पत सदाशिव नाईक मुंबईकर हिंदु याचे वित्त विषयाचा कारभार चाल विण्याचा अखत्यार इक्लेसियास्टीकाल् कोर्टातून रमाबाई सदर्हु गणपत सदा शिव नाईक याचि विधवा ईस देणेत्या स यांत ज्यांचा समंध असेल त्यांसर्वांस यापत्रावरून तें कळविलें जातें तारिख १ माहे मेय सन्न १८३७.

हे. आ. उउहौस साहेब
वकील सई.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the goods and chattles, rights, and credits, of *Alexander Ferrier Esquire*, late of Bombay, deceased, limited for the purpose of collecting the assets and paying the debts of the said deceased, may be granted to *Daniel Bowden Smith*, of Bombay Esquire, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, deposited in the Registry of the said Court, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereo.---Dated this 12 day of May 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK for J. P. LARKINS.
Petitioner's Proctor.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindlay's* Agency in London, without the addresses (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, where they will be registered.—Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 15th May next, Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell by public auction, at his residence "Storm Hall," Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of John Warden, Esq. Service, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, there will also be sold on the same day, a London Built Buggy, 2 Palanquins, Fowls, Bussorah Pigeons, a variety of plants, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A pair of large and powerful high Caste Arab Carriage Horses.

A high caste bay arab Horse14 | 3 has been constantly ridden by a Lady, and is perfectly, broken in as a charger, 6 yrs, old.

Immediately after the Sale of the Horses, will be put up an article, worthy the attention of gentlemen, residing on the Esplanade, or who pitch Tents on cool spots;—Viz, two Bungalows entirely composed of Teak Wood and floored, with Venetians in all the pannels, the largest being 29 feet square and the small one 17 feet square.

The property is on view and Catalogues may be had at "Storm Hall." or at the Auction rooms of the Advertizers.

THIS DAY Saturday at the Custom House Bunder, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell at 4 P. M. ou account of the underwriters, 4 Anchors, and 2 Chain Cables, saved from the wreck of the "*Jemsetjee Jejeebhy*."—The above are adapted for vessels of 5 to 600 Tons burthen.—Nesbit Lane, 13th May 1837.

ON COMMISSION the following goods for Sale Stationary 4to. Post. Wove Bath, yellow Wove Bath, large Wove bank Red Black and coloured Ink powder, Black and Red thin folio post, middle thick Vellum black edged ditto, thick tinted do. extra demi marble various foolscap, yellow dutch quills, India rubber, color'd note paper, Saddlery---best hunting Saddles, Black Infantry officers bridles polished chifney bits Martingales Lady's Saddles, Racing Saddles, Hussar Saddles and Bridles complete, with appointments—Tandem Harness, Brass and black mounted buggy harness, carriage ditto, Chariot and Buggy lamps.

HARD WARE.

Knives Scissars, Crow Bars, Adzes, Pickaxe's Hoes, felling axes, Spades Saws, Files Rasps, bill hooks, Brass and Iron draw locks, Padlocks and a variety of other articles.

The above will be retailed at a moderate rate on application to *Yates and Co.*—Meadows Street, 13th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—YATES AND Co. have reeeived for sale the following the fresh Stores.---Hams from 5 to 20 lbs. each, fresh Cheese, some very superior dried Rein Deer tongues, dried Ox ditto. Ox tongues in pickle, and in casks of 6,10 and 12, Europe salt beef and pork in small kegs, Bengal Jams &c. Scotch Marmalade just received, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry, Damson, Goosberries, Red Currant, Black Currant Apple Jam, Apricot Jam, Black Currant Jelly, Apple Jelly, Red Currant Jelly;---finest prunes de roi in liqueurs, preserved Apricots, Pears, Prunes, Cherries and Plums in Brandy.

Liquers.---Noyeau fin, Rosi fin, Orange Curracao, Sirrup de Lemons, do. Cerises, do. Groseille do. Tramboise, Vinagre aux Tramboises, Normandy pippins and a batch of Champaigne.

Soups &c.—Vegetable Soup, Green pea do. Hare Soup, Rabbit and Oyster Soup and Boulli Mutton and Vegetables, Veal and Vegetables, Oxtail and Mock-Turtle Soup;—soft Speldings, Beet root, fresh Oysters and Lobsters, Roast Meat' Carrots, Turnips and parsnips, horse radish, Pears and Plums, dried Herbs, pickled Oysters, fine fresh Sardines, Gorjona Anchovies in oil and salt, Mint Sauce, Pearl Barley, Bristol Tripe, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Red and white herrings in excellent order, Split pease, Anchovy paste and Europe Suet &c.—

Bottled fruits, Damsons, Green Currents, Cherries. Goosberries, green gages, Red Currants, Black do. Bullaces &c.—Flanders bricks, Pickles, French beans. Walnuts Onions, Picalilia, Girkins, India pickle, pickled Mangoes, Cauliflower, mixed Pickles.

Sauce.—Beef-steak sauce, Mushroom and Walnut ketchup, London sauce, John Bull sauce, Universal sauce, Reading sauce Harvey's sauce, Tomata sauce, Anchovy sauce, Salad Oil, Royal sauce, Mustard, &c. &c. Meadow Street.

YATES AND CO.—have just received for sale Carriages now landing from the *Palmira* just arrived from London.

A handsome fashionable light Barouche, painted *Chocolate*, relieved with red ornaments, handsome drab lining, Morocco Squab and Cushions, Silk Lace trimming, enamelled leather head and apron Barouche seat and knee flap, Hind foot-board, Brass mountings, and Pole Hook complete with patent axletrees.—price Rs 2,000.

A fashionable light Britscha, with attached boot and knee flap, complete—patent axletrees, painted olive green, relieved light green; enamelled Leather head, Drab lining, Morocco Squabs and Cushions, Hind foot board, Brass furniture, Painted Garters on doors, Dasling Iron &c. completed in the best manner, Elliptic springs and wrench for wheels complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

Apply to YATES AND CO.

Meadow Street, 13th May 1837.

YATES AND CO.—have received for Sale some very superior Scotch Ale recently imported per *Mount-Stewart Elphinstone*—also capital Scotch Whiskey and a batch of Brown Stout.

Bengal Goracho lately received and new Black and Green Tea, also a batch of capital Manilla Cigars.—Meadow Street, 13th May 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay 13th May, 1837.

BY the "*Palmira*" from London, *Cowasjee & Hormajee Jeevahjee*, have received the following articles, which are now exposed for sale at their shop, opposite to Messrs. *Wooler & Co.* Apollo street.

Procter's Snuff, Cooper's fruit for tarts in stone bottles, genuine Dalby's carminative, superfine Parchment, best brown Mustard jugs with plated covers; finest Bloom raisins, white Tapioca, best Italian Macaroni, Mahogany Roach shoe brushes in sets, womens white cotton hose, girl's do. do. do; men's ½ hose, Berlin gloves, horse brushes, and a few Hhds, Hodgson's Pale Ale, just landed from the Ship *Buckinghamshire*.—Also some prunes and bloom raisins from Bourdeaux, and fancy biscuits in tin cannisters from London.—Bombay, 12th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—M. ROBERT MCKIM, is from this date, authorised to sign by procuration for our firm.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1837.

JUST published Marryat's Code of signals corrected up to the 1st April last, printed on Europe Paper, price two Rupees per Copy to be had of *Mr. Malvery*, at the Circulating Library, Church Lane.—Price Current Office, 1st May, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux:

		Rs
LABORIE' Cos.	dozen Pints	9
	and do. Quarts	15
Chateau Guyonnet	do. do.	10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 13th May, 1837.

SEVERAL PIECES of fine Europe oil cloth, both black and green; for covering Caps and Carriages in the Monsoon and as equally adapted for coachmen's coats, &c. &c. to be had at a very moderate price at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates & Co.*

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

A Britzka	price Rs.	2000
Two Phaetons	do. do.	2100
And two Stanhopes,	do. do.	900

With Brass mounted Harness complete Terms Cash.---Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowus of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds 3 dozen cases, and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At tle Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, & CARDWELL, a few Hhds of Bass's Pale E. I. Ale of the October brew, now landing from the "Lintin" Price Rupees 75—Cash,—also a small quantity of prime London Porter, and Burton ale in Bottles.—Rampart Row, 13th May, 183-.

ON SALE,—Two handsome Piano-fortes made by Mortimer and Anderson of Edinburgh, apply to *Capt. Robertson, at* Messrs. MACVICAR BURN & Co's. Office,—Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 13th May, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

Rampart row, 13th May, 1837,

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.

Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co.	at	Rs 45	per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811	do.	35	ditto.
Steinberg	1822 do.	45	do.
Moselle	do. do.	25	do.

Rampart Row, 12th May 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Purmanund Girtherdass*, and *Muncherjee Manockjee*, having contracted with *Bhewroo*, Widow of late *Bhima Gawud*, to purchase a shed covered with Tiles with its appurtenances standing on a spot of ground situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, near Hunman Street, adjoining to an Oart of Munmohundas Govindass, all persons having any claim thereon, are hereby required to prefer the same at the Office of Mr. H. A. WOODHOUSE, Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, they will be precluded thereof.—Bombay, 12th May, 1837.

TO BE LET. from the 1st June next, for 6 Months certain. *Briscoe Lodge* Colaba, at present occupied by Colonel *Baddeley C. B.* Bengal Army.—For particulars apply to Cowper's Cottage, directly opposite or at the office of *H. W. Morris Esqr.* Solicitor in the Fort.

TO BE LET.—A commodious airy pleasant, upper roomed Bungalo at Cambala, opposite to the Bee Hive, presently occupied by *Mr. Mathews de Cruze*, and will be vacated on the 20th May, apply to Moody *Sorabjee Wacha Gandy*, at his Office opposite to the Town Major's Office.—Bombay, 12th May, 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—The Tickets and shares in the second class of the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra* at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.....86
Half ditto ditto.....43-2
Quarter ditto ditto.....21-3

The holders of the undrawn Tickets in the first Class, are requested to send them to him for renewal in the second Class with the following amounts, without delay.

For renewing the whole Ticket....~~Rs~~ 71
" ..ditto.....Half....ditto.... " 36
" ..ditto.....Quarter, ditto.... " 18

Terms, Cash,—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittance.

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th June next and the drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same month.

B. N. D. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May next and not after that date—Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1837.

1	Prize	of.....	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of.....			50,000
2	Do.	of.....20,000	each.....		40,000
2	Do.	of.....10,000	"		20,000
5	Do.	of..... 5000	"		25,000
18	Do.	of..... 1000	"		18,000
24	Do.	of..... 500	"		12,000
100	Do.	of..... 200	"		20,000
500	Do.	of..... 110	"		55,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee and Co.* Opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at ..~~Rs~~ 105 0 0 each.
Half....ditto "....." 53 0 0 "
Quarter. ditto "....." 26 2 0 "
One eight. do. "....." 13 2 0 "

Terms Cash.

The drawing will take place on the 1st day of July 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of.....	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of.....			30,000
1	Do.	of.....			20,000
1	Do.	of.....			10,000
3	Do.	of.....2000	each.....		12,000
5	Do.	of.....1500	".....		75,00
15	Do.	of.....1000	".....		15,000
28	Do	of..... 500	".....		14,000
98	Do.	of..... 200	".....		19,600
1100	Do.	of..... 130	".....		1,43,000

Tiekets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurse Sorabjee & Co.* opposite to the General Post office, at following prices Vizt.

Whole Tickets at ~~Rs~~ 85 " " each
Half do. " 43 " " "
Quarter do. " 21 2 " "

Holders of the undrawn Tickets in the First Class, are requested to send for renewal in the 2d Class with the following amount viz.

For Renewing a whole Ticket.....~~Rs~~ 72 0 0
" do.....Half....do..... " 36 0 0
" do.....Quarter. do..... " 18 0 0

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th of June next and the Drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same Month.

Frommurze Sorabjee and Co. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May instant, but not after that date.—Bombay, 13th May 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Luckhmeeboye*, widow of *Mooljee Pradhan* who died about one year ago and left certain immoveable property to her daughter *Radhaboye*, wife of *Enderjee Dhurumsey* for her benefit and maintainance which property descended to the said deceased *Luckhmeeboye* by her husband *Mooljee Pradhan*, therefore *Natha Manjee*, the paternal uncle of the said *Luckhmeeboye* cautions all persons, from purchasing or receiving on mortgage the said property until the said *Radhaboye* attain the age of 21 years otherwise it will be at their risk and peril.—Dated 12th May 1837.

ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચેજે — લખ મી ખાજ•તે•મુલજી•પરધાનની•વીઢવા•જે•એ ક•વરશથી•વધારે•થાજકુ•મરણ•પાંમીછે• તેણે•પોતાની•ઠાવર•મીલકત•પોતાની•છો કરી•રાધાબાજ•તે•જનડરજી•ધરમશી•ની• ધણીઆંણીને•તેનાં•નક્રા•તથા•ગુજરાંત•શાકુ આપીછે•એ•મીલકત•એ•મરનાર•લ ખમીબાજને•કેનો•ખાવંદ•મુલજી•પરધાંનથી પોચેલીછે•વાશતે•એ•લખમીબાજનો•ક્રાકો નાદા•નાંનજી•શરવેને•જાંણીતા•ક્રરચેજે•ક્રો જએ•એ•મીલકત•ગીરવી•અથવા•વેચાંણ• દાખલ•જોકાં•થુકી•એજ•રાધાબાજ ૨૧ વર શની•થાએ•તોંકાં•થુકી•લેથી•નકી•ને•જો લેશેતો•પોતે•પોતાનાં•જેખંમમાં•રેકેશે—તા રીખ ૧૨ મી•એપ્રે ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

Do. do. A lower roomed Bungalow in Mazagon, attached to the Sudder Adawlut.

Do. do. An upper roomed house, next to the Catholic Church, sea side at Mahim.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 13th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Eackbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 13th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga, rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.

Two Warehouses under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule*, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 29th April 1837.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on Wednesday the 19th day of April 1837, and of which Subedar Major Ram Buccus of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is President, Private Jorawun of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Private Jorawun, Grenadier Company 15th Native Infantry, confined by me on the following charge, vizt.

For highly irregular conduct, subversive of good order and Military Discipline, in having on the morning of the 4th April 1837, used, both in and out of the Regimental Orderly Room, most insubordinate language.

Bombay, 5th April 1837. (Signed) C. DAVIES, Major, *In charge 15th Regiment N. I.*

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 11th April 1837.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. *Adjutant General of the Army.*

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced on the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Private Jorawun, Grenadier Company 15th Regiment Native Infantry, has advanced in his Defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, and does therefore adjudge him to suffer imprisonment with hard labor, for a period of one (1) year, in and at such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) W. OGILVIE, Capt. *Judge Advocate General.* (Signed) RAM BUCCUS, *Subedar Major and President.*

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.

The Court having passed the foregoing Sentence, further beg to recommend that the Prisoner be discharged the Service.

(Signed) W. OGILVIE, Capt. *Judge Advocate General.* (Signed) RAM BUCCUS, *Subedar Major and President.*

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing Sentence, is to be carried into execution under the orders of the Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, and the Prisoner is, in conformity with the recommendation of the Court, discharged from the service, and will be struck off the strength of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of his admission into the place selected for his confinement.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. *Adjutant General of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1837.

No. 225.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the scheme of a Retiring Fund proposed to be established for the Artillery of this Presidency, is pleased to sanction the receipt of Subscriptions on account of the same by the several Pay Masters.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1837.

No. 226.—Assistant Surgeon Denham, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for employment in that branch of the Service, as a temporary measure.

No. 227.—Lieutenant C. G. Calland, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1837.

No. 228.—Mr. James Edward Taylor is admited to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 26th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 229.—Captain D. M. Scobie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to remain at the Presidency until the 15th proximo.

No. 230.—Captain W. Jacob, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th ultimo to the 25th instant,, to proceed to Caranjah on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1837.

No. 231.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Tools be attached to all Infantry Regiments under this Presidency, to be used on occasions when Troops may be called upon to aid in extinguishing fires.

To a European Regiment.

2. *Light Grapnels* with 20th fathoms of 3 inch Cable and a strong Chain of 10 feet long for removing large Chuppers, it should have 5 or 6 arms and be of such a weight as may be easily carried up the slope of a roof and attached to the ridge pole.

1. *Drag Rope* without cross pieces from 15 to 20 fathoms of 3 inch Cable with a strong Chain and Hook 20 feet long, to be used for the same purpose as the Grapnels and also for pulling down wallks, &c.

2. *Light Ladders* if possible of Bamboo, from 12 to 13 feet long to give easy access to the roofs of Buildings.

4. *Kentish Bill Hooks* for cutting away rafter ties &c.

4. *Common Bill Hooks* for opening Chuppers from the out side, in order to attach the Grapnel or Dragrope.

2. *Hook Knives* on long poles to cut ties which cannot otherwise be reached.

1. *Felling Axe.*

1. *Long handled* sapforks for removing the Chuppers of low huts.

8. *Crow Bars* for undermining or breaking through walls.

16 Pickaxes and Shovels for removing ruins, breaking down walls, throwing earth or burning rubbish &c.

To a Regiment Native Infantry.

2	Drag Ropes complete....	Of the same description as those for the European Regiment.
2	Ladders.....	
4	Kentish Bill Hooks.....	
4	Common.....	
3	Hook Knives.....	
4	Sapforks.....	
16	Pickaxes.....	
16	Shovels.....	

No. 232.—Captain O. Poole of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid establisment.

No 233.—Captain R. Ord, Pay Master Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th April to the 1st June next, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs, Captain C. Crawley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, performing his duties during his absence, on his responsibility.

No 234.—The following promotions are made.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) F. Beck to be Captain, and Ensing H. W. Evans to be Lieutenant, in succesion to Bell retired.—15th June 1836.

No 235.—A General Order by the Commander in Chief dated 25th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Fraser of His ajesty's 6th Foot, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment which embarked on the 1 th instant under the Command of Major Everest, is confirmed.

No. 236—Lieutenant T. D. Bagshawe of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter to the 19th Regiment native Infantry until further orders.

No 237.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Brevet Captain D. M. Scobie, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General under date the 16th January last, is cancelled from the 13th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 238.—Lieutenant W. G. Hebbert, of the Engineers, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer's Department at Belgaum from Captain E. Stanton on the 19th ultimo.

No. 239.—The leave to Cawnpore granted to 2nd Lieut. F. Wemyss of the Engineer Corps, under date the 23rd November 1835, on private affairs from the 10th December, following to the 30th June 1836, and extended on Medical certificate to the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, from the 1st July to the 10th December last by General Order 15th September 1836, is further prolonged to the 20th instant, to enable him to rejoin his station.

No. 240.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant S. Turnbull of the Regiment of Artillery under date the 13th November 1835 and extended on the 21st May and 31st October last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 241.—Captain Teasdale" Commissariat Agent at Dapoolee having been ordered for duty with a Detachment of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry to Vingorla, Brevet Captain Woodburn of that Corps, has been nominated to conduct the Commissariat duties at the former station, on that Officer's responsibility.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1837.

No. 40.—Assistant Surgeon Denham, is placed at the disposal of the Superitendent of the Indian Navy, for employment in that branch of the service as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1837.

No. 41.—Lieutenant Quanborough, of the Invalid Establishment 1. N. is permitted to proceed to England on furlough for 3 years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 42.—Commander Lowe, is appointed Agent for Transports for the Mangalore expedition.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Covernor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assistant collector of Tanna, to proceed to the presidency, with leave of absence from the 6th to the 14th instant, for the purpose of attending the ensuing examination of junior civil servants.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Venerable the Archdeacon, to proceed to England, in order to obtain Consecration as Bishop of Bombay, with leave of absence for a period of twelve months'

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1837.

The Reverned A. Goode, chaplain at Kirkee, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for a period of three weeks, from the 12th instant, to proceed to Singhur. The Reverend E. Mainwaring, M. A. performing Mr. Goode's duties, during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 10th May, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Reverend H. Jeffreys, A M to act Archdeacon of Bombay, from the date of the departure of the Venerable the Archdeacon for England.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1837.

Mr. J. Warden, senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. E. E. Elliott, is appointed to act in those offices during Mr. Warden's absence.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1837.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, third assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1837.

Mr. M. Larkens to act as second assistant to the collector in Candeish.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1837.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie, officiated as acting resident in the Persian Gulf from the 6th February to the 3rd April and from that date to the 2nd May 1836 as assistant resident.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Forth William, 17th April 1837.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 17th April 1837.

ACT NO.——OF 1837.

It is hereby enacted that whenever any Foreign State in Asia or Africa shall permit within the Dominions of such State, the importation or exportation of Good in British Vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of Goods in Vessels belonging to the subjects of such Foreign State, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by an order in Council to direct that Goods may be imported into the Territories of the East India Company or exported thence in Vessels belonging to the subjects of such Foreign State on the same terms on which such Goods are imported into the said Territories or exported thence on British Vessels.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 6th day of June next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.—*Secy to Govt of the India,*

Forth William, 17th April, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 1st of February 1837, be published for general information

1. "We now reply to paras. 78 and 79 of your letter dated 24th August 1835, No. 2, in which you request our "early decision on a proposed law for enabling Europeans "to acquire and hold lands in prepetuity or otherwise in "the same manner in which they are now held by thy Na- "tives of India.

2. "Referring to the provisions of the Act of the 3d and "4th William 4th, Cap. 85, Sec. 86, and concurring in the "opinions as general expressed by the public Boards and "Officers in the Documents which you have sent us, that it "is desirable to encourage Europeans to hold lands in In- "dia, we approve of the law which you have proposed with "the substitution of the words of the Act of Guil. 4. Cap. "85 'Subject of His Majesty' for those of *Persons of whatever "nations*' not doubting that you will take care under the im- "perative authority of the 85th Clause of that Act to make "such provision as may be required for the adequate pro- "tection of the Natives of India.

3. "In reference to the holding of lands by Aliens, on "which subject your Government has addressed us in a "letter dated the 1st August last, we intend to reply to you "in a separate dispatch."

Resolution.—To meet the views of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as expressed in the above dispatch, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Draft of the Act published originally under date the 25th of May 1835 in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d day of June following shall at once be passed into a law with the substitution directed.

The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th April 1837, is accordingly promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. IV of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that after the 1st day of May next, it shall be lawful for any subject of His Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity or for any term of years property in land or in any emoluments issuing out of land in any part of the territories of the East India Company.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforesaid may now be acquired and held by Natives of the said Territories, shall extend to all persons who shall under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.—*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finance

Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationery has been authorized to accept tenders for Advances to be made upon Bills drawn on London and under the conditions contained in the notification of this department dated 27th July 1836 at the rate of (1s 2d) two shillings and two pence for the Company's rupee granting orders on the General Treasury for the amount, payable twenty days after sight.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy*

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1837.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, under section III. of Act II of 1837, to appoint Mr. J. Crossley, collector of the Toll leviable on the Bhore Ghaut under the orders and superintendence of the principal collector of Poona, and that the provisions of sections IV and V. of that act will be rigidly enforced against *all persons* who may refuse to pay the regulated Toll.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1837.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office, for transmission to England between the 22nd April and the 1st May both inclusive, were dispatched by the ship Duncan to Liverpool on the 5th May 1837, and those received between the 1st and 6th instant, by Caledonia, to Liverpool, on the 6th May 1837.

F. BOUCHIER.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay General Post Office, 10th May 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay up to this day.....	1,307
Passes granted from Indore up to the 17th ultimo.....	18,118
Ditto from 21st ultimo to the 1st instant.....	487
	Chests 18,605

IMPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836 to the 2nd instant.....Chests	17,676
Ditto from the 3rd to the 9th instant.....	178
Total	17,854

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836 to the 2nd instant.....Chests	13,403½
Ditto from the 3rd to the 9th instant.....	406
Total	13,900

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 10th May 1837

BOMBAY GAZETTE.---MAY 6.

Of late we have not had so much to say to Military matters as we heretofore have had and the relief was pleasing to us in every sense in which it might be taken.

A small diversion from the steady course, which struck us on perusing this morning the Commander in Chief's G O. for this week seduces us from our silence, and again leads our philosophy into a consideration of the *soundness* of the Military system as a system, and of its ability to uphold itself. Let us look at the case of a Court Martial and sentence which appeared in G. O. of date 29th ultimo, and see what is to be thought of it

Private Jorawun was charged with highly irregular conduct, "in having used, both in and out of the Regimental Orderly room, most insubordinate language;" This man was brought to trial for this offence, but through some singular fatality or looseness in the style in which the charges were worded, it is not stated what the words were or to whom they were used. Be that as it may the Court found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him *to be imprisoned with hard labour for 1 year*, and at such place as the Commander in Chief might appoint"—This is the sentence of the Court, beyond which all who ever knew or heard any thing of a Supreme or controlling power never would suppose that authority could go; but we live and learn; The Commander in Chief, not content with the sentence of the court, has added a sentence of *his own*, which, doubtless he supposes himself justified in doing; let us tell him, however, that *his* sentence does not appear exactly legal; we have ever understood that as well might a Judge on the Bench award a punishment which the verdict of the Jury did not warrant, as a Commander in Chief add in any way to the sentence of a Court Martial. The Court in this case found the man guilty, and *in consequence it awarded a punishment which to it appeared commensurate with the offence*; it awarded imprisonment with hard labor for one year. This was the distinct sentence of the Court,—no more, no less; but the Commander in Chief adds a *further* punishment on his *own* authority! and that is, that the Prisoner is *also* "to be discharged from the service!" We deny the right of the Commander in Chief to make this addition to the sentence, and the sooner therefore it is cancelled the better. Discharge from the service was as we all know substituted by Lord Bentink's law, for the more disagreeable punishment of flogging; but as we view the case, no authority other than a Court Martial can award "Discharge from the service" more than they could award "flogging" in the olden time: nor do we believe that the right to order "flogging," *exclusive* of the punishment awarded by the Court Martial, was ever affected by any controlling Military authority, in so far as such right would strike at the root of the whole system of Military jurisprudence, rendering as it would the functions of a Court Martial almost negatory; and if we are right in this, there is as little right in the person of the controlling authority to step beyond the sentence of the Court Martial and order "discharge from the service." That [illegible] taken in the present case must we suppose [illegible] in oversight, but as it appears to us, the error [illegible] ble that it should be immediately corrected.

That the case may be better understood [illegible] the finding of the Court Martial with the [illegible] the Commander in Chief and the additional [illegible]

"*Finding and sentence.* The Court [illegible] weighed and considered all that has been [illegible] prosecution together with what the prisoner [illegible] wan Grenadier Company 15th Regt. N. I. [illegible] in his defence is of opinion that he is guilty [illegible] prefered against him in breach of the artic[illegible]

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such cases made and provided, *and does therefore adjudge him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a period of one* (1) *year*, in and at such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) W. OGILVIE, (Signed) RAM BUCCUS,
Capt. Judge Advocate Genl. Subedar Major & President.

Approved and confirmed; and the prisoner to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General,
Commander in Chief.

SUTTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

DEAR SIR, Having casually heard yesterday that a Suttee was to take place at a Village called Mowlee about two miles from Sattara. I determined to be present in order to ascertain by actual observation what compulsion or cruelty was practised at these horrid sacrifices. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I proceeded to the River at Mowlee and found the victim seated opposite her husbands body which was in the water about two yards from her supported by a light platform and the the body tightly covered with a cloth she was neatly dressed her forehead covered with red Powder and her hair interlaced with flowers and appeared perfectly calm and resigned though without the slightest degree of apathy. After sitting some time with her hands up lifted andjoined together engaged in prayer a number of baskets containing different sorts of fruit were brought her into each of which she poured a little water taken from the River with her hands the baskets were then delivered over to her friends, she then distributed several cocoanuts to the attendant Brahmins and resumed her attitude of prayer. In a short time the body of her husband was removed from the water and placed in the Funereal Pile which consisted of eight strong Poles firmly fixed in the dry bed of the river. At about four feet from the Ground was a plat—form supported by strong cords and tied to the Poles: On this was a mass of combustible matter and on the top of that a heavy pile of blocks of wood. Under this platform a bed about two feet high was raised, consisting of layers of cow dung, reeds, and flax the whole surrounded by Bundles of Kirby and Reeds having a small opening facing the west thro' which the body was dragged and placed on the right hand side leaving room for the living wife to occupy the left hand side when the body was thus disposed of, the Victim came from the River supported by her sister-in-law and accompanied by people beating Tom Toms &c, walked once round the File and then sat down near a small cow dung fire just lighted and destined to set fire to the Pile Here she distributed money amongst her friends who then took their last leave of her in this world a looking glass was then handed to her by a Brahmin in which she surveyed herself for a short time whilst a Brahmin was plaiting her back hair.

After this she called for some water carried it to hermouth without trembling in the least and draw it then rose supported still by her Sister-in-Law and walked feebly round the Pile and on arriving opposite the opening entered and placed herself close to her husband's corpse Immediately she entered the opening was closed by the Brahmins with immense logs of wood and the pile fired in a dozen places at once and several men who were ready with hatchets instantly cut the strings which supported the platform which fell heavily on the wretched woman and must have deprived her of life before the fire reached her. In aminute the whole mass was in flames and Gongs trumpets and Tom Toms making the most deafening noise. The victim was about 34 years old and the wife of a Subidar named Kundy Row who was in the service of the Rajah of Sattara. I understand It is Highness did what he could to dissuade her from sacrificing herself by offering to continue to give her her husbands pay as long as she lived but it was all in vain she was resolved to perform Suttee and appeared to be as totally unconcerned as the Spectators themselves who were by no means numerous and from the frequency of Sutteesquite accustomed to the Tomashaw This is I hear the 3rd in six months the above Mr. Editor is an attempt at a slight sketch of one of these horrible rites which I have no hesitation in calling a deliberate murder for after the unfortunate creature was once inside the Pile escape was impossible (even had she wished it) and the heavy fall of the Platform was more than enough to kill her. The whole proceeding was conducted in the most careless manner and the levity of the officiating Brahmins was perfectly disgusting Practice I suppose has familiarizes them with such scenes, which any person once seeing would never desire to see again. Why is this still permitted His Highness the Rajah of Sattarah does every thing I hear to prevent Suttees, but employ force which I hear he is afraid to do I think we ought not to be deterred by any fears and if at any time we should be justified in resorting to force Surely it would be in preventing.

Sattara 6th May 1837. A SUTTEE,

THE SURAT CONFLAGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The Committee with thank you to insert the accompanying list of Subscribers for the relief of the sufferers from the late fire at Surat.

I am, &c.
R. F. REMINGTON,
Secretary to the Committee.

th May, 1837.		*Secretary to the Committee.*	
R. Grant....	1500	Mr. W. H. Harrison....	30
n'ble J. Farish..	1500	Captain Bonamy..	50
J. W. Awdry..	1000	f. W. Woodcock..	50
n'ble E. Ironside....	1500	M. L. Elliot..	100
C. Malcolm..	500	Mr. Howard	100
C. Bruce..	300	J. W. Wilson....	250
n Williamson..	200	Mr. H. E. Marriott....	10
bes & C..	800	H. Fraser....	100
myttan.....	300	Mr. Grey..	200
sson Turner & Co.	50	D Kennedy..	200
hond Bibby & Co..	500	Mr. Macleod,.....	25
borne Menzies & Co.	500	A. Johnson, ...	150
Collins....	100	W. Nicol and Co..	500
or Felix.....	100	Gillanders Ewart and Co....	500
regor Brownrigg &	400	Duncan Gibb and Co.	500
ohn Keane..	300	Mr. Mackie....	100
r Macdonald..	100	Higginson & Cardwell.	200
t. Keane..	50	W. R. Morris....	200
Powell..	50	Capt David Baxter of the Bombay Castle..	100
Candy....	50	A. W. Jones C. S....	30
Hine..	400	Capt. Fraser Fort William.....	100
Wilson....	50	Leckie and Co..	200
. Fletcher..	100	R. Lungley....	100
ty Fund of Christ		John Williams....	200
urch....	400	John Harkness..	50
rriot.....	300	Capt. Rose.....	100
Le Messurier..	200	George Coles..	100
Deacon	100	B. Noton..	100
	150	R. Doveton..	300
	300	C. McLeod..	100
	500	A. Henderson..	50
	100	Capt. Penley..	50
	100	C. Downey..	50
	50	D. C. Bell..	50
	50	J. McAdam..	100
	200	f. . Willoughby..	500
	200	Sir B. Capel..	200
	500	Mr. Campbell..	100
	150	C. Waddington..	50
	10	P. E. Warburton..	30
	150	I. Swanson..	100
	50	I. G. Moyle..	100
	1000	Surgeon Howison....	50
	150	Mr. James Patch.....	150
	30	Hon'ble James Sutherland..	1000
	20	Groundwater....	150
	300	W. Pitcairn..	100
	200	W. Morgan.....	100
	100	J. L. Philipps..	100

HIGH WATER TABLE,—29TH APRIL, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE
Saturday	4 45	5 25
Sunday	6 3	6 39
Monday	7 13	7 46
Tuesday	8 18	7 46
Wednesday	9 8	9 10
Thursday	9 31	9 50
Friday	10 8	10 27

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Regulus.....	Messrs McGregor Brownrigg & Co.....	Thisday.....	London...	
Fort William..	Do. Jemsetjee Jejeeboy and Co.....	Do. Do.....	China....	Singapoor.
Wm. Turner..	Do. Fergusson Turner & Co.	14th Do	Liverpool.	
Pestonjee Bomanjee'....	Do. Do....	1st June.....	London...	
John Denniston	Do Grey Parlene & Co...	14th instant..	Ditto....	

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105¼	105
Second five per cent Loan	106 @	108
Third five per cent Loan	108¼	108
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	97¼	97½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	97	97½
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	2 | 2⅜	2 | 2¼
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....	2 | 3	
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221	21½
Sovereigns each	10½	10¾

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. R. Walker, B. Artillery, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Major Jebb, H. M. 40th Regt. to England,
Bt. Capt. Adamson, H M. 40th Regt. to Deesa,
Lt. Col. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I. to Europe,
Bt. Capt. Elliott, H. M. 40th Regt. to Do.
Surgeon Howison, 25th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolee,
Ensign J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah,
Capt. J. Davies, 11th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Capt D. M. Scobie Staff. to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Singhur, on the 4th inst. after a few hours illness Harriet the daughter of Lieut. Col. Fendall, aged 3 years and 9 months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 8th.—The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Chas. J. Cruttenden, in charge from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

"9th.—Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. De Silva, Master to Demaun.

Passenger.—Mr. Marques.

"10th.—Barque Madras, Robert Dixon, Master, to Liverpool.

"Do.—His Highness the Nizam's Barque Mahamedee, J. L. Wilson, Master, to China.

"11th.—Portuguese Brig Escuna Gener, J. L. de Almeida. Master, to Penang and Macao.

"Do.—Ship Columbia, H. Thornton, Master, to Mangalore.

Passenger.—Lieut. Robinson.

"12th.—Ship Cambridge, J. A. Douglas, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Archdn. Carr, Mrs. Carr, and 2 children, John Warden Esq. Mrs Warden, Capt. Church, H. M. 17th Regt. Lieut. Lucas, H. M. 17th Regt. Capt. Elliott, H. M. 40th Regt. Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I. Lieut G. B. Callard, 14th Regt. N. I. Mr. Jennings, Madras Cavalry, Mr. Elliott Condr. 4 European, and 3 Native Servants.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Amherst and Cutter Margaret.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, William Turner, Minerva, Chas, Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Pestonjee Bomanjee., Vanguard Isabella, Eleanor, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Syed Khaun, Richard Walker, Palmera, and.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton, Emily Jane, and Discovery.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

PORTAGUEEE—Marquis of Hast-ings, Tranquilideda and Ann.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 13th MAY, 1837.

In reference to the letter signed A SUBSCRIBER which appeared in our last, and to a Prospectus for a further subscription to be raised and expended in opening the Adjunta Caves—we are requested to mention—that the statement contained in that letter is perfectly correct, as to the project having entirely originated with Lieutenant French, the late Bheel Agent at Kunhur, to whom great credit is due for his laudable endeavours for the preservation of these interesting remains; and that the subscription, was first opened in Khandeish, instead of Aurungabad as was inadvertently stated.

We give from the Madras Papers the correspondence (no portion of which has hitherto appeared in the papers of this Presidency) between our Chamber of Commerce and that of Madras, in reference to the suggestion of the former for the despatch of the *Atalanta* to the Red Sea on the 8th inst. and also the remarks of the Madras and Bengal papers reflecting on the Bombay Chamber, for seeking so early a day, to the exclusion of the rest of India from the advantage of writing by that opportunity. Now really looking back to the uncertainty and conjectures which prevailed here, at the date of the letter of our Chamber, as to what might be the result of the despatch of the *Atalanta* and the *Hugh Lindsay* to Mangalore, and as to the possible substitution of the *Atalanta* for the *Hugh Lindsay* by the Red Sea Route, and looking also to the 8th May, as the supposed latest date about which a Steamer could be despatched from hence, in time to reach Suez for the June packet from Alexandria to Malta, we do not think that a zealous endeavour to promote a general object, has at all deserved the censure of our Bengal and Madras brethren, The main object in view was to have a Steamer despatched by the Red Sea Route, in order to keep up that line of communication at a critical period. Nor do we infer from the letter to the Madras Chamber, that a contribution in this particular instance was pressed upon them, but rather their co-operation on future similar occasions.

With respect to the remarks of the Madras Chamber, as to premature interference with the arrangements which the Home authorities have it in contemplation to adopt, according to the latest advices, we would ask how even that contemplation has been brought about, and whether the Indian Community are to lie on their oars, satisfied with mere declarations of intentions, after the manœuvres and delays of thirteen years.

The *Calcutta Courier* comments on the silence of the Bombay papers, as to the repairs of the *Atalanta* on her way out at Teneriffe and the Mauritius.—We were not previously aware of them, and on further inquiry have learnt that they were of a trifling nature, and were not the occasion of any detention beyond that incurred in taking in Coals, which certainly does appear to have been very extraordinary. A better judgment however will be formed as to this, on the arrival of the *Berenice*, which was to sail the 1st of March. In what manner the three Steamers, or either of them, will be employed during the ensuing S. W. Monsoon, is yet uncertain.

When we gave place in our last number to the forcible letter of Mr. Erskine addressed to the Tributary Chiefs in Katteewar, on the subject of Suttee, we certainly did not imagine that the practice was still prevalent in a neighbouring district, within our influence. We cannot doubt that his Highness the Raja of Sattarah, has been sufficiently enlightened under British tuition, to acquiesce in any measures for the entire abolition of this abominable rite within his dominions, which might be suggested on the part of our Government.

Without entering into any philosophical speculations on the Military System as a system, we think it right briefly to correct certain erroneous doctrines as to Military Law, very authoritatively laid down in an article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th inst. which, together with the General Orders connected with it, will be found in our columns of to day. At a recent Court Martial a sepoy of the 15th Regt. was charged with highly irregular conduct "in having used both in and out of the Regiment Orderly Room, most insubordinate language" a charge which the *Gazette* impugns on the ground that "through some singular fatality or looseness in the style in which the charges were worded, it is not stated what the words were or to whom they were used" against this objection of the *Bombay Gazette*, we shall simply set an extract from a General Order by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, under date the 26th October 1836, and published to the Army of this Presidency on the 12th of the following month, in accordance with which we presume the charge in question was framed.

"There appears to the Commander in Chief occasionally to be an affectation of imitating the minutiae of the practice of Civil Courts, introducing into the charges laid before Courts Martial, details quite unnecessary before Military Courts. Thus, in a charge is introduced the disgusting expressions of a drunken or mutinous soldier who has forgotten himself, and these have appeared both in Hindostanee and English, in the body of the charges. This practice seems quite unnecessary for the ends of justice, since the soldier's crime would have been as well developed under the simple charge of "unsoldierlike" or "unsubordinate" or "improper" language, as when aided by the unqualified nakedness of the words thus especially charged."

The Sepoy in this case was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, and the sentence was accompanied by a recommendation that the prisoner might be discharged the service. In the General Orders in reference to this Court Martial as originally published, the recommendation of the Court was omitted, and the discharge appeared as the sole act of the Commander in Chief, disconnected from any recommendation of the Court, and in this light it was accordingly viewed by the Gazette, which denies the right of the Commander in Chief to discharge from the service on his own authority. As to this also we merely refer to the 19th Article of the 9th Section of the Articles of War for the Native Troops.

"No Commissioned officer shall be dismissed from the service excepting by a order from the Governor in Council, or the sentence of a General Court Martial approved of by some person having due authority: but non-commissioned officers may be discharged as Private Sepoys, and may by the order of the Colonel of the Regiment, or by the sentence of a Court Martial, be reduced to private continels."

Now it would be strange indeed that the summary disposal of improper characters, in inferior grades of the Army, should be placed within the competency even of a Colonel of a Regiment, and yet that the chief military authority of the Presidency, with whom the discipline and respectability of the whole army rests, should not possess the same power and authority to the fullest extent, It is in fact the recognized and unquestionable prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief, who would have been fully authorised to exercise his discretion on that point, even if the sentence of the Court had not been, as it was, accompanied by a recommendation of discharge. The omission of it in the General Orders as originally published, in no way affects the points of the case as put forward by the *Gazette*.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, APRIL 29.

The advices received from the seat of insurrection continue of a most favourable description.

Colonel Williamson's Detachment arrived at Oochingy on the 22d Instant, and was to move down the Pass on the 23d. That officer and Colonel Green were in communication with a view to concert a combined operation against the Rebels.

Dewan Bapoo, with his choice band of gallant Coorgs, had advanced into Canara and after slight opposition from parties posted along the road, whom he dislodged, killing one and taking nine prisoners with some match-locks, had taken possession of the Town of Soolea. The advance of the Coorgs on one side, and the approach of the Troops on the other had struck terror into the Rebels and *sauve qui piut* was the order of the day with the Pretender and his adherents.

The occupation of this post by the Coorgs is considered of great importance, as it cuts off the retreat of the insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of Amrsoolea and will have the effect of driving them towards our Troops entering Pootoor from the other side. The gallant conduct of the Coorgs and their attachment to our interests is beyond all praise.

Heavy rains have fallen since the latter end of March in various parts of the Coimbatore District, which had previously suffered most severely from want of water and forage for Cattle.

We have been favoured with the following account of the movements of the 19th Hegiment N. I.

"The 19th Regiment had originally got as far as Hassan on the route to Bisley, when it received a pressing letter from the Superintendent of Coorg desiring that it would march as rapidly as possible on Mercara, which place was reached on the 17th after three days hard work. On the morning of the 18th word was sent in that a party of fellows about a thousand in number, who had posted themselves about five miles from Mercara and which place it was their intention to attack, were desirous of coming to terms, and about one P. M. bodies of them were seen approaching with bundles of matchlocks and knives. The terms were, that the Coorgs should deliver up the Canarese and the head men who were among them, who accordingly were brought in and are now prisoners in the Fort. Colonel Williamson's Force reached Oochingy on the 22d and were to move on the following morning towards Bisley: news had however been received that the stockade there had been evacuated. A price has been set on the heads of Assarumpara and some of his principal men—he, the Chief, they say is posted in Ammasoolia with about two thousand followers, and is become confoundedly down in the mouth. It is to be hoped the business may be terminated before the monsoon, which commences in about a month more. The 19th Regiment found the greatest difficulty in procuring carriage and never could have moved but for a supply of Elephants and Camels most timeously supplied from Hoonsoor. The Regt. was ordered in the morning of the 23d to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice, but the destination was unknown."

Another Letter, speaking of the recent movements in Coorg, mentions that the 36th Regiment had returned *opportunely* to Mercara after their visit to the Bisley Ghaut, as it was found that a plan had been converted between the insurgents and a disaffected Talook S. W. of Coorg to get possession of the Fort that same night. The activity of the Dewan Bapoo soon persuaded the people to disarm and the Subadar and 5 other disaffected Chiefs were seized and sent in. The Fort was speedily put in a good position of defence: on the 16th intelligence was brought that the whole of Yedadaud had risen and, joined by some Canarese frow below, was coming to attack it. This party halted however at a respectable distance; and ultimately begged for terms, which was granted on their giving up their arms, their Chiefs, and all the Canarese who had joined them.

We are sorry to hear that the Detachment of H. M. 39th, which left Bangalore with Colonel Williamson's party, is suffering from Jungle fever.

H. M. S. *Conway* sailed on Thursday for Rangoon, having been ordered thither by the Supreme Government for the protection of British interests in the excitement following the death of the King of Ava.

It will be gratifying to the supporters of the Retiring Fund submitted by the Madras Committee to learn, that the return of votes from 24 Regiments already received as well as from Staff Officers and others absent from their Corps, shews the remarkable majoritity of 234 votes in its favour over 40 only against it. There have been startling objections urged to the scheme, but this return of the sentiments of so large a body promises a nearer approach to general unanimity in supporting it than its warmest advocates had indulged in the expectation of. We suspect our worthy Correspondent Uncle Jon has wrongly estimated the feeling at Hyderabad, as we understand some of the Corps there are included in the above statement of votes.

The *Harkaru* received yesterday announces that, at the request of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Supreme Government had consented to alter the destination of the *High Lindsay*, and an express had in consequence been forwarded to Bombay, ordering, if previous arrangements did not stand in the way, that this Steamer should be sent to *Suez*. The change is judicious, and will be beneficial to Calcutta and Bombay who enjoy timely notice of it; but, at Madras, the many who deemed it unnecessary to write by an expensive opportunity, which held out little chance of accelerated transit of their packets, will find themselves grievously disappointed.

The cheering prospect however before us of having the Communication kept up, if still for the present irregularly, yet with some frequency, may compensate for the effects of this bungling; but we must at the same time be mindful that, whether intentionally or unintentionally, we are not again overlooked in a similar manner. To the activity and zeal of our Bombay neighbours in furthering the cause of Steam Intercourse we are always ready to do ample justice; but their steps are often overhasty, and they have themselves alone to blame for the charge of selfishness which their projected arrangements have not infrequently caused to be laid at their door. A Correspondence will be found in our columns to-day between the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce relative to the despatch of the *Atalanta* to Suez, which the former were urging the Bombay Government to give effect to on the 8th May, a proximate period which would preclude our Presidency from advantaging by any such arrange ment for the transmission of their Letters, though, apparently blind to this denial of advantage, the Bombay people actually request we will bear a portion of certain expenses that may be incurred. The answer to this inconsiderate application will be seen; and our wisest policy at the present moment appears to be, to await (or elicit if delay render it advisable) development of the views that may be entertained by Government, in regard to keeping up the Communication, consequent upon the advices of the Court of Directors in their altered disposition. Should however, at the same time, any apparent delay or lukewarmness render it necessary to urge the despatch of any particular Steamer at a specific time, determination of this should be left to the Steam Committees of the several Presidencies who would fix a period that would embrace the *general* advantage; and thus be sure to furnish, in as numerous a quantity of Passengers and packets as could be collected, an additional and tangible evidence, how far the benefit of the accelerated transit is really and truly felt and sought. Apart from what might be deemed personal considerations of our local interests, we shall be sorry to learn any such premature despatch of the *Atalanta* as has been contemplated. A first voyage, and at this critical time, with a slender packet, *might* be productive of no inconsiderable injury.

MADRAS HERALD,—APRIL 29

The Bombay *Courier* of the 18th instant contains a copy of a Resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce conveying to Sir Bladen Capel the warm acknowledgments of the Mercantile Community for the vigorous and effective measure which had been originated by His Excellency for the protection of Commerce in the Eastern Seas, and requesting His Excellency to impress upon his successor that a similar line of policy should continue to be pursued.

There is another communication in the same paper from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Acting Secretary of the Steam Committee, most handsomely offering to share the expense which it was undertood the Steam Committee were about to incur by offering to provide the *Atalanta* with Coal, if the Government would despatch her to the Red Sea early in May. It was afterwards resolved by the Steam Committee that as the *Atalanta* was required for urgent public services no application should be made to Government on the subject.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Steam Committee at Bombay deserve great credit for their liberality on this occasion; but we cannot say much for their judgment in desiring to have the *Atalanta* despatched to the Red Sea so early in May as to preclude the possibility of Calcutta or Madras taking advantage of the opportunity; and still less for their penetration in supposing that the excluded Presidencies would like to contribute towards the expenses of an arrangement which would be not only useless to them as far as the despatch of letters is concerned, but would deprive them of the benefit of the Steamer on a future occasion. We most fully exculpate our Bombay neighbours from any intention of serving their own Presidency at the expense of the rest of India; but they certainly are obnoxious to the charge of having acted more precipitately than wisely on the occasion, and of having overlooked the immense benefit which both the public and the revenue would derive by a sufficient notice being given of the despatch of the *Atalanta* to allow all India to take advantage of it.

The following Correspondence on this subject we copy from to-day's,—*Spectator*

STEAM COMMUNICATION—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Madras.

SIR,—I beg to annex for the information of the Madrass Chamber of Commerce copy of a letter this Chamber ha

this day addressed to Government soliciting the despatch of the *Atalanta* Steamer to Suez in May.

The disturbances on the Malabar Coast require both Steamers at this moment for urgent public service, but they will not likely be employed there after the 1st of May as the S. W. Monsoon would not admit of it.

As we may shortly expect 3 Government Steamers here, and as the Government might be induced to send them occasionally with packets to the Red Sea if guaranted from loss, in the belief that the Madras Chamber of Commerce, coincides with that of Bombay in the great importance to the cause of Steam Communicatien *via* Suez, of keeping up as frequently as possible the transmission of packets by that route; I am requested to ascertain if your Chamber would co-operate with this in making similar propositions to the Government to that in the letter annexed,

The salaries of Officers and Crew, Government must pay whether the Steamer sails or not, and in our opinion the Postages and passage money will nearly always defray other charges, or the loss would be but trifling if shared by the Chambers of the three Presidencies.

Care would always be takes to time the Vessel to suit Madras more than could be arranged on the present occasion.

I have &c.
JOHN SKINNER, Chairman,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce
BOMBAY: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *15th April* 1837.

To W. H. WATHEN, Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance, in the present state of the question of Steam Communication, of taking advantage of every possible opportunity to co-operate from India in the arrangements made by the British Government for the transmission of letters to and from this country, the Members of the Chamber of Commerce have directed me earnestly to solicit, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would be pleased provided the public service will admit of it, to order the Steamer *Atalanta* to be dispatched to Suez early in May.

This they understand Government have the power and might be inclined to do if guaranted from any loss, and I am therefore authorized by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce to make the offer, on their part, to reimburse Government for any deficiency that might arise in the amount of postages and passage money falling short of the expenditure on account of Coal for the proposed voyage, should Government be pleased to accede to the request.

This offer the Members of the Chamber of Commerce are induced to make (in case the application adverted to in my letter to you No. 51 dated the 8th instant, to alter the destination of the *Hugh Lindsay* as at present arranged should not be complied with,) from their great anxiety to forward as much as lies in their power, the cause of Steam Communication, which, in their opinion, will be essentially promoted and its regular establishment eventually secured by as frequent a transmission of packets from India as possible. By this means also the zealous efforts now being made in England for the permanent establishment of the route *viâ* the Red Sea, would be strengthened and material assisted; the practicability and speed of which route have been so fully proved, and its advantages now more generally appreciated by the public in both countries,—as is evident from the greatly increased number of letters dispatched monthly by this route from England – as well as from India when an opportunity occurs.

In the opinion of the Members of the Chamber also, the public feeling now so strongly manifested at Home in favor of Steam Communication *viâ* the Red Sea—a feeling so important to its ultimate success to sustain,—could not be better kept alive, or more powerfully supported than by embracing in India every available opportunity for the transmission of packets—while on the other hand nothing will more effectually tend to retard the progress of the cause, or to damp the ardour of its friends than the suffering any considerable intermission to take place.

The 8th of May, it is believed, should be the latest day for the departure of the Steamer from this to admit of the packets reaching Alexandria in time for the June Steamer thence to Malta, so that no time should be lost, if Government accept this offer, in their making the same publicly known to enable parties at a distance to avail themselves of the opportunity. I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER, Chairman,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
BOMBAY: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *15th April* 1837.
(True Copy.)
JOHN SKINNER, *Chairman.*

To JOHN SKINNER, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th Instant, annexing Copy of an application to the Bombay Government requesting them to despatch the Steamer *Atalanta* to Suez on or before the 8th of May.

The Committee cannot but regret that the Bombay Government should have been solicited to despatch the *Atalanta* at the period you mention, for in the event of your request being acceded to, the Bombay Presidency will alone derive the benefit of the trip for the transmission of Packets from India, the Calcutta and Madras Presidencies not having received sufficient notice to enable them to take advantage of the opportunity. It further appears to them that the June Packets from England might without risk of detention have been left to be brought on in a sailing vessel which at the present favourable season of the year would make the passage in as short a time as a Steamer, and this arrangement would in their opinion have been the more desirable as by the despatch of the *Atalanta* in the early part of May two Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras are not only deprived of the advantage of the present opportunity but are precluded from hoping for a similar means of transmitting Packets in June and of receiving the July Packets from England,—as it is not to be expected that a Steam vessel will be available in that month, and it is possible morever that if there were, the Government might not feel themselves authorized to dispatch her.

The Committee trust they will not be thought insensible of the zeal which has always been shewn by your Chamber for the establishment of regular Steam Communication with the Red Sea, if they suggest that as the Home Authorities have according to the latest advices, declared their intention to carry into effect that most desirable object, it is hardly expedient for the Mercantile Community of this or any of the Presidencies to interfere prematurely with the arrangements the Government may have it in contemplation to adopt—at the same time I am directed to state that if circumstances should hereafter render it necessary they will be happy to lay before the Chamber your proposal that they should unite with you in bearing their share of any moderate pecuniary contribution which may be called for from the Mercantile Communities of India towards the accomplishment of an object of common interest to all.

I have &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR MACLEANE,—*Secretary.*
MADRAS: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 27*th April* 1837.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—APRIL 28.

STEAMER ATALANTA.—We have been favored with a few numbers of a Teneriffe Journal *El Atlante* (Atlas) received by Steamer *Atalanta*. The Steamer is announced in a paper of the 7th January as arrived at Santa Cruz in seven days from Falmouth with 16 passengers on board, and subsequent number of the 10th January mentions that she continued in port "repairing damages, and though these were not of much importance being only in her upper works, and there were 22 carpenters at work, she would in consequence be detained two days longer." Thus we discover that the *Atalanta*, a new vessel was detained at two places for repairs, namely at Teneriffe and Mauritius; yet the Bombay papers have reported her detention at the different places of call as entirely for the purpose of taking in coal—not a word about repairs! The *Atlanta* further mentions that her ordinary rate of steaming at Sea in fine weather was 200 miles, a day—that she had on board 1,200,000 Dollars (probably part of the slave compensation money for the Cape or Mauritius) and the Envoy of His Majesty of Oude, was accompanied not only by an English wife but *un lindo ninò*, (a beautiful child) the fruit of their marriage.

We learn from the Bombay papers, that the Chamber of Commerce and the Steam Committee have been discussing the propriety of tempting Government to despatch the new Steamer *Atalanta* on a trip to Suez, offering between them to defray the expenses of the Coals, It is not very clear whether their views were directed merely to the substitution of the *Atalanta* for the *Hugh Lindsay*, which being with the other vessel detached on service to Mangalore might not be able to start for the Suez trip on the 28th April, the date originally fixed upon. If in urging the despatch of the *Atalanta early* in May, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce seek to have another steam deputation after the *Hugh Lindsay*, they have shewn little regard to the interests of this side of India in proposing a date just too early to allow Bengal to avail itself of the opportunity of sending letters. Yet the Chamber (says the *Bombay Gazette*) expected to find the Chambers of Calcutta and Madras disposed to co-operate with them hereafter in meeting the expense of Coals for such Steamers as the Government may be disposed to send, should the Government agree to accept such assistance. Such co-operation might reasonably be relied on in promoting objects for the common good, but not to obtain exclusive benefits for the merchants and community and passengers of Bombay, (upwards of a dozen individuals are said to be waiting at Bombay for a passage to England, desirous of going by the *Atalanta* if sent to Suez.) Our notion is to husband our Steam Funds for the exclusive promotion of the whole Scheme, and not to throw them away upon Bombay trips, tending only to the establishment of an imperfect plan and the fostering of partial views.—*May* 1.

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 29.

In another part of our paper we publish a copy of a petition against the proposed Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Native Judges, which has been forwarded to Mr. Secretary Macnagten for presentation to the Supreme Government. The memorial bears eighty signatures; the subscribers being either merchants, who have large capital invested in speculations in the interior, or proprietors of extensive zemindaries, whose interest in the efficient administration of Mofussil justice is still more immediate. We are happy to add that we understand the Court of Sudder Dewanny Addawlut has addressed to the Government a respectful but strong remonstrance against the proposed law; and we are not without hopes that at least the most objectionable parts of the measure will be abandoned or modified. In opposition to this mischievous enactment, we have stood alone, the *Courier* having preserved a cautious silence throughout, while the *Englishman* and *Friend of India* came forward as the champions of Government. The latter indeed subsequently discovered his error, and, with a candor which does him honor, retracted the praise he had inadvertantly bestowed; but our morning contemporary, we believe, still adheres to his first false position. Our opinions have been ridiculed, and represented as those of angry partizans: it now, however appears they are held by the oldest and ablest servants of the Government; and should our exertions have tended in any degree to awaken the public to the real nature of the proposal law, and the evils that must result from it, we shall be more than compensated for any labor we may have given to the subject.

We ought to mention that time did not allow of signatures to the memorial being obtained from the interior, but we believe there is scarcely a zemindar or European resident in the Mofussil who would not join in its prayer.

A correspondent enquires, with reference to the account we published the other day of the *Atalanta* steamer's voyage, whether any statement has been furnished of the number of days' fuel the vessel stows. We do not recollect to have seen any such statement; but if we may judge from the number of depôts of which her commander availed himself, we should infer that she does not stow more than 9 days' fuel; and if so, we consider that any thing but "satisfactory," since the nearest stage from Bombay for the Red Sea route is nearly 1,400 miles, which would require 8 days fuel. Of course if the communication is to be limited to the north-east monsoon, the *Atalanta* may answer the purpose although she certainly falls short of public expectation. She appears to have made the voyage out round the Cape tolerably well, and the result of her voyage is a convincing proof that the Cape route may be advantageously adopted; for it is obvious that Steamers of greater power and relative capacity, would require not more than three depôts instead of seven; and there can be little doubt, we should think, that with proper arrangements the fuel might be taken in, in 24 hours instead of six days, the time which was occupied at each depôt in taking in the *Atalanta's* fuel. We have heard of one of His Majesty's ships going into a port, on the afternoon of one day after a long cruize, and going to sea again provisioned and watered for another, the next morning at daylight: the case was emergent and of course the crew worked hard all night and the provisions and water were in boats ready for her as soon as she was seen off the port. If Steam Navigation between England and India be ever regularly organized, a system of this kind must be introduced, for if six days be required at every port to take in fuel, the value of Steam navigation will be much diminished. If, for example, the *Atalanta* is to be sent up the Red Sea and requires two depôts between Bombay and Suez, 12 days will be passed at anchor on the voyage!! Steam vessels for long voyages however, ought to carry at least 18 or 20 day's fuel.

Whether the *Atlanta's* arrival will lead to any change of arrangement at Bombay or not, we are unable to state; but we think she must be inefficient, indeed, if she cannot make her way across the Arabian Gulph and up the Red Sea in all May. If she had at all equalled public expectation, we should have hoped to have heard that her departure was fixed for June to follow the *Hugh Lindsay*. At all events, we think it worth while still to forward letters to Bombay for the Red sea route, for should there be no opportunity by that route, they may still reach England *viâ* the Cape from Bombay, nearly as soon as from hence direct.

We publish elsewhere, a good deal of matter from the Bombay papers touching the Steam question, more particularly in reference to the proposed despatch of the *Hugh Lindsay* and the *Atalanta* viâ the Red Sea. It will be seen from these extracts, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce differ from the Steam Committee, on the subject of the propriety of applying to the local Government to obtain the despatch of the *Atalanta* for the Red Sea, in the first week in May. The Steam Committee, in reply to the proposal of the Chamber that a joint address to the Government should be sent in say, that "as it appears to be impossible that at the present juncture Government could consent to employ either of the Steamers on the service required, the time seems to the Committee unsuitable for supporting the proposal submitted by the Chamber." From all this we are to infer, that it is probable the despatch of both *Hugh Lindsay* and *Atlanta* will have been postponed, and we are induced still to continue the notice which we have continued htiherto to insert relative to Mr. Waghorn's agency, in the supposition that letters may very probably yet be in time, and if they are not, they may still be forwarded, if with no advantage, yet without any inconvenience.

We cannot but remark upon the selfish excusiveness of the proposal of the Chamber, as respects the rest of India. They would have the *Atalanta* hurried off before it could be possible for the other presidencies to have any notice of such departure. Are, we would ask, the interests of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce so paramount that the whole of India beside is not worth a moment's consideration nor an hour's delay. The *Bombay Gazette* tells us, that the Bombay Chamber have put themselves in communication with the Chambers of Calcutta and Madras, in the hope of finding them disposed to co-operate with them in meeting the expense of coals for such Steamers as the Government may be disposed to send, should the Government be disposed to accept such assistance. It will be very desirable to promote co-operation among all parties, but it argues very little desire to co-operate on the part of the Bombay Chamber, except to suit their own purpose, when they are so urgent to deprive the rest of India of an opportunity which they want to monopolise. Co-operation, to be serviceable to a common cause, must have that common cause in view, in preference to particular or individual objects.—*May* 1.

AGRA UKHBAR,—APRIL 29.

The subject of the Plague continues to possess a fearful interest, though we are happy to learn that the disease is decidedly on the decline, no new villages having been attacked since the beginning of the month,—at least along our frontier to the S. W. The disease has almost disappeared from Joudhpore and its vicinity, but is believed to be extending to the South and South-west of that place, in a contrary direction happily from our Provinces.

Though on the decline generally, Plague still prevails in several villages to the west and N. W. of Beawr, viz. Girree, Deohree, Neembhaz, Tartarun, and Bhabara, in which last it broke out about a month ago. During this period 120 persons sickened, out of which 80 died, but the daily deaths do not now exceed one or two, the inhabitants having for the most part quitted the village and taken to the neighbouring fields and jungle. In Dewair a village of 350 families about 90 miles S. W. of Ajmere, the only village in the Marhwarra district that has been attacked, and where the pestilence has prevailed for more than 2 months, the deaths, which were 68 in February, fell off to 40 during the last month, and during the present has almost entirely disappeared. Besides those villages above mentioned, it exists in eleven other villages on the immediate frontiers of the Marhwarra district, but has only gained an entrance within the district at one point, that of Dewair above mentioned, owing to the vigourous measures adopted by Captain Dixon for the prevention of all intercourse with the countries to the westward. There is little doubt indeed that the disease is not confined to the villages above alluded to, but of the more distant ones no accurate information can be obtained. In Jhalia, in the Ajmere district lately attacked, no deaths have occurred for some days past.

We learn that the Medical Board has proposed the establishment of a couple of field hospitals under the charge of Drs. Maclean and Irvine near two of the largest towns where the disease is raging, but it appears to us that a much more feasible and indeed useful measure would be the appointment of two or more Medical Officers in Meywar and Marwar to watch and report on the direction and progress of the disease, and thus to enable the political authorities so to regulate their measures of prevention, that these may always be most strict and efficient on those points where the disease most threatens to advance. We are happy to add that the examinations during the week of all persons who have arrived here from the westward, confirm the satifactory assurance that the Plague has not yet reached this place, and the effective cordon on the frontier now places us in comparative security.

In the district of Agra a Proclamation on the subject has been issued by the Local Authorities Messrs. Blunt and Mansel, which describes the contagious nature of the disease and the necessity of avoiding contact with diseased persons. From the same document we are instructed that a Cordon, composed of drafts from the Police and other public establishments stationed in every village with a Patrol of a Jumadar and Suwar placed at intervals of 5 kos, has been formed, commencing at the frontier of the Muttra district, running through Futtehpoor, Khera Gurh, Jahjow, Udalut Nugger, Futteabad, and terminating at the edge of the Etawah district, on the banks of the Chumbul. Two passages have been left open in the line, the great western road of Futtehpoor and that of Jahjow leading from Dholpore and Gwalior. At these two points Lazarettos have been established, each consisting of two compartments, one for persons and the other for goods, where a quarantine of twenty days duration is to be performed—a period considered for the present, sufficient for all the purposes of purification. Subsidiary arrangements for the reception and treatment of passengers and goods, are likewise explained. The whole Cordon is under the general superintendence of the gentlemen employed on the Customs Preventive Line with which it is coincident, and subordinate Medical European Officers, have been ordered out to both quarantine stations.

No persons European or native are exempt from this quarantine, and parties forcing the line are to be repelled by force.

We have inserted in our Miscellaneous columns a very interesting letter from the Commissioner, Mr. Hamilton, to which we refer our readers for further information on this subject.

At Muttra, Mr. Tyler the Magistrate, in communication with the Deputy Collector of Customs, has been exerting himself very zealously in forming his cordon and Mr. Cumming at Etawah is continuing it, we believe downwards.

The Bombay Steam Committee have we see called upon the Chamber of Commerce to solicit Government to employ the Atalanta on a voyage to the Red Sea in May – and offer to defray the expense of Coal, a request with which however the Chamber declined complying until the present emergency has passed away. Two Steamers being thus available we may now with every hope look to Bombay for a tolerably regular communication with Egypt, particularly if the Calcutta Committee could be induced to defray the expense of Coal from their large and unjustly appropriated funds.

The doubts expressed by our correspondent "A Proprietor" of the Agra Bank, of the expediency of doubling the capital of that institution will, we presume, be fully dissipated by the explanation which the present able Secretary will lay before the meeting called for the 1st of June, for the express purpose of ratifying the views of the Directors on this important point. In the mean time we may say—to prevent any groundless alarm on the part of the Proprietors, that it never was intended to confine the capital of the Bank to its present amount, that the prudent employment of the paid up capital has laid a secure foundation for more extended operations, and that these operations will in future embrace transactions of a mercantile character, for which there are no funds at present available. Even as regards loans, the demands of the public are greater than the Bank can meet, with its present capital and deposits, and applications for a lakh and a half of Rupees are now before the Directors, which they cannot grant. The impolicy of having a large unmanageable capital in an institution beset at its establishment with so many difficulties as the Agra Bank was, is obvious, and in the step now proposed to be taken, the Bank but follows the principle which has been acted upon in all those instances that are likely to be quoted as examples of stability. The Bank of England began with about one-tenth of its present capital—the Bank of Scotland with one-twentieth, and the Bank of Ireland with one-fifteenth, so that we can scarcely distrust the safety of the Agra Bank following such examples.

A paper on the proposed paper currency has, we believe, been drawn up by the Secretary, and will be laid before the public immediately, and until it is, we would recommend the amateur economists, with whom the Agra Bank is much the same as a subject with a Surgeon, to suspend remarks which can only create alarm.

The Cotton exports to Calcutta of the present season are stated in the prints of that place as likely to exceed by one third those of last season, but notwithstanding the respectable authority for this difference and as the exports have now nearly cearly ceased, their exact extent may be correctly ascertained—as well as the accuracy of the Calcutta Journals.

The following table shews the quantity of this staple covered by Rowanahs issued from the Agra Custom House for the two last seasons, from which it will appear that there has been a considerable falling off in the production of this season.

Period.	Quantity exported in 1836-37.	Quantity exported in 1835-36.	Increase.	Decrease.
In October..	3,751 28 12	4,224 6 4	„ „ „	472 17 8
" November.	54,866 11 8	36,526 13 7	18,339 38 1	„ „ „
" December.	80,446 35 10	37,830 30 4	6,615 5 6	„ „ „
" January...	100,070 2 14	66,534 35 6	35,535 7 8	„ „ „
" Febrnary...	80,418 13 13	62,833 38 15	17,584 14 14	„ „ „
" March	51,150 35 8	68,362 13 3	„ „ „	17,211 17 11
" April up to 26th....	67,006 27 2	65,181 18 1	1,825 9 1	„ „ „
Total....	4,37,709 35 3	3,77,494 35 8	77,899 34 14	17,683 35 3

Net encrease.....60,205 39 11

It is supposed that 125 Boats amounting to about 30,000 maunds, more will be exported from Agra this season.

At Cutchowra, the Inland Imports have ceased for some time.

From the Dooab there is but little to export and Byoparees from the northern provinces are buying up considerable quantities for country consumption.

From Julane and Culpee the exportations have nearly ceased, and from the southern division of Bundlekund, Rajapoor and Banda, the exports for the month of March were under 5000 maunds by the Custom House returns. Altogether in Bundlekund the quantity of cotton which paid duty for the last four months, has fallen short of that which paid duty in a similar period last year, by upwards of 60,000 maunds, a deficiency which may in part be accounted for by the fact of Dooab cotton passing free of duty.

At Mirzapoor the great depôt for this article, the estimated stock was on the 31st ultimo, maunds.. 2,15,000
While the estimate to the same date last year gives 3,00,000
Shewing a deficiency of..... 85,000

The blockade established to exclude the Plague, will further operate in stopping the imports from the Westward, so that on the whole this seasons will fall considerably short of last year's.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—The Mahomedans of this town, in the barbarous spirit of their religion, have been, during the Mohurrum, prepertrating the most atrocious outrages. Their violence originated in the occurrence of a Hindoo festival, to the peaceable celebration of which the principal Mahomedans of that part of the town where the procession was to take place assented, but when the procession appeared, with characteristic treachery, they attacked the Hindoos by surprise, committed two inhuman murders, and burnt down almost the entire mahallah. But for the early arrival of the magistrate on the spot, a general massacre must have been committed by these coward miscreants

The conduct of the Hindoos has been most patient under this violence; but unless full restitution is made for the extensive property destroyed, what must be their feelings of security, and what their ideas of our power to protect them? A thousand miscreants assembling in open day, and committing such outrages is a bad proof of the efficiency of our system of Government.

There is not a chance of the discovery of the offenders unless some sweeping measure of punishment, beyond the pale of the regulations, is exercised on the whole Mahomedan population of the town, both high and low. Many of the higher classes, who did not actually participate in the outrages, to their disgrace, do not appear to disapprove of them.

The city, for days, was swarming with thousands of men, armed for similar deeds of violence, and a succession of tumults commenced, which required the incessant personal exertions of the magistrate to check. He had the assistance of a few of the troops, but the whole disposable force, could scarcely have checked so extensive an insurrection.

The most alarming disaffection to Government has been shewn by the Mahomedans, and unless some extraordinary punishment of a general nature is inflicted in the present instance, the audacity displayed must be looked upon as an index of future disturbances of a more serious kind.

ALLAHABAD.—Mr. Bird, of the Sudur Board has, it is reported, been edifying his brethren of that learned Board, with the out-pouring of certain criticisms not altogether tinctured with causticity, upon the judgment displayed by military men entrusted with the exercise of civil functions. "Upon *this* hint he spake."—A sufficiently ridiculous blunder had been commited by a Lieutenant D— (of *one* of the Political Agencies,)—who it is said had decided a case of some moment after the following criminal process. A prisoner having been brought before him, just sufficient evidence had been adduced to leave the youthful *Judge Militant* half in doubt as to the innocence, half in belief as to the guilt of the said defendant: He determined upon a novel adaptation of Horace's assumption "*medio* tutissimus ibis" and forgetting that by British law—every man is accounted innocent until *proved* guilty, he compounded betwixt his half *dubiety*, his *conviction*, by sentencing the poor fellow to the half penalty that would have been due, had his guilt been clearly made out. This, no doubt, was all very foolish, but Lieut. B. (whose prejudices against military men are notorious) should bear in mind that the isolated solicisms of the young man, go *no* way in counteracting the reputation and ability of men of the class to which Lieutenant D. belongs, and among whom are many as able men as Mr. B. in his *own* self estimation notwithstanding. Indeed

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* This table shews the whole quantity of Cotton ed from Agra, considerable portion of which is used consumption and exported to Sylhet, &c. from Mi

trenchant tho' covert censures of the body already named (rounded as these strictures are, upon the errors of one certainly not over capable and most inexperienced) are every whit as unjust and as blundering as the ill-judged decision by which they were elicited. Because the late Sir James Harrington is said to have decided, as Commissioner, case after case—diurnally, in favour of the Plaintiff or of the Defendant accordingly as the *number of flies upon his punkah happened to be odd or even*; are we therefore to say that the respectable members of the Civil Service are one and all incapable. Yet an idiosyncracy such as Mr. B. possesses would lead to a conclusion presicely thus unfair.

SINDE.—Captain Burnes has reached Ally Coort in in this district, from whence he proceeds via Mitten Coort to Cabool.

BOKHARA.—The trade between this and Thibet has just sustainned a severe shock, by the exercise of a barbarous privilege possessed by the king of this state—by which he is entitled to the property of all foreigners dying within his dominions. The goods of an extensive merchant recently deceased, have by this custom been seized, as well as much of living traders, to plunder whom the opportunity afforded an irresistible pretext. The consequence has been, that the principal traders have withdrawn, and mercantile intercourse between this and Thibet is for the present suspended.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE STANDARD,---DECEMBER 22.

We learn, from the "Court Circular," that Lord Brougham has left town. His lordship, during his residence in London, was we believe, pretty constant in the discharge of his duty as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and we are gratified to learn that his appearance indicates a considerable restoration of his health, if not a complete recovery.

Lord Brougham is too able, and we will not scruple to say it, notwithstanding his occasional deviations, too high-minded and honourable a man to allow that his return to the political scene can be a matter of indifference. We hope the best for his lordship; and though, doubtless, our most anxions wish with reference to him, concerns the advantage that our principles might derive from the support of his talents, we are not uninfluenced by a desire to see the noble and learned lord in a position that would do him honour—a desire prompted by our feeling towards the man himself. As the retainer of Lord Melbourne, Lord Brougham must be irrecoverably disgraced—disgraced, by supplicating a minister, who insolently cast him of—disgraced, by becoming the servant of Mr. O'Connell, who has covered him with contumely—most of all disgraced, by acting in the teeth of those principles which, as Lord Grey's Lord Chancellor, the noble and learned lord professed and maintained.

But we have no fear that Lord Brougham will plunge into this ignominy.

It is a remarkable, and not uninstructive fact, that neither the Whig nor the Radical journals have alluded to the noble and learned lord, except in the driest way, since his arrival in London. Such would not be the case if either party had the slightest ground to expect that his lordship would support Lord Melbourne, and bring to the Cabinet those two aids—talent and character—of which they stand so grievously in need.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

NEW YORK.—DECEMBER, 4.—The City Post-office a, Washington, with its entire contents, the Patent-office with its curious models and papers, comprising all the inventions of American ingenuity for half a century past, and the building of the General Post-office, the books and papers of which are fortunately saved, were consumed by fire on Thursday morning.

The President, in his message of last week, had recommended the construction of a fire-proof building for the Treasury Department. That recommendation will doubtless now be carried into effect, and it is to be hoped that the Patent-office also, which contains the record of our progress in the useful arts, will be rebuilt in the same manner. In our judgment, not only those, but all the buildings in which our national archives of all descriptions are preserved, should be placed, as far as human skill can do it, beyond the danger of destruction from malice or accident.

The cause of the fire does not yet appear with any certainty, though many believe that it was the effect of design. An investigation is making, and the House of Representatives have ordered the Post-office Committee to pursue the inquiry.

Department of State, that of the Treasury, and the Engineer Department, have given notice of the destruction of all letters addressed to them brought by the mails during the night, and have requested that duplicates may be forthwith forwarded.

We copy the following account of the fire from the *National Intelligencer*:—

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE & PATENT-OFFICE IN ASHES.

"It is with no ordinary regret that we perform the duty of announcing the destruction, by fire, of the building in the central part of this city, which has for many years been occupied by the General Post-office and Patent-office, and the City Post-office, with an importaut part of the contents of those buildings the entire contents of the two latter.

"This calamity, great as it is, has long been feared by those old residents of Washington who knew the combustible nature of the building (the floors being all of wood, and some of them not even counter-sealed), and the custom of stowing fuel, not only coal but wood, in the vaults underneath the first floor. The calamity has come at last, and affords the second demonstration, within four years, of the utter absurdity and improvidence of the structures to which the public archives, records, and Government accounts have been hitherto for the most part confided.

"The first alarm of fire was given by Mr. Crown, a messenger, who usually sleeps in the room connected with the City Post-office (the postmaster's own room). The clerks had been at work, assorting the mails, until half-past 2 o'clock, when one of the persons belonging to the office (Mr. Lansdale) passed out of the east door, and along the whole front of the building, without discovering anything to give rise to a suspicion of danger. Not long after 3 o'clock, Mr. Crown was roused from a light slumber by the smell of smoke. Opening the poor of the City Post-office, he perceived a dense smoke, without any visible appearance of fire. He gave the alarm instantly, first rousing Mr. Cox, one of the clerks, who slept in the back room adjoining the Post-office, and who, coming out of the door of his room, passed along the whole of the long room with difficulty through the smoke, hearing the fire crackling, but being able to see nothing. The watchmen in the body of the building, some distance from the City Post-office, had perceived nothing of the smoke until they also were alarmed by Mr. Crown.

"The hour of the night when all this took place being one at which the whole world is buried in the deepest sleep, it was found almost impossible to spread the alarm of fire. One of the church bells began to ring, but the ringer, not seeing any flame, ceased ringing almost as soon as he began, and it was a full half-hour before the alarm bells were rung, and more than that time before an engine or a bucket of water could be commanded. As it was, the fire had its own way, and was at last seen in the vault or cellar immediately under the delivery window of the City Post-office; followed shortly afterwards by flames from the windows of the latter, and within five minutes afterwards by flames from the root, the fire having crept up along the staircase or partitions to the top of the building before it broke out below.

"From the moment of the flames bursting out from the lower windows, it was obvious that all hope of saving the building was in vain. In little more than an hour the whole interior of the building and its contents were distroyed.

"The books of the General Post-office were all, or nearly all, saved, exertions having been made for their safety from nearly the first moment of the alarm; but a mass of papers, &c., belonging to the office were destroyed. Not any thing was saved from the Patent-office or the City Post-office, the volume of the smoke preventing any body from penetrating the latter so as to save any thing.

"As to the origin of the fire, it is impossible to say any thing, for nothing seems to be known of it, except that it was in a cellar or vault, in which pine-wood and coal were stowed, all which were probably in a state of ignition before the fire disclosed itself to the eye. We the more willingly forbear any conjecture as to the cause of the fire, since both Houses of Congress have taken steps, through committees, to investigate it, and in one house with power to send for persons and papers.

"Most fortunately the night was calm and comparatively serene, or the destruction of private property would have been inevitable and great. Had it occured on the night previous, when the wind blew almost a hurricane, several square of valuable buildings must have been destroyed. The means of the city for extinguishing fires are wholy inadequate to the value of the property at stake, and the sources for the supply of water for the engines are limited in their extent, as well as precarious. We trust that the lesson we have just received will not be lost on those who have it in their power to apply the remedy.

"Of all the amount of loss of papers and property sustained by this disaster, that which is most to be regretted (because irreparable) is that of the whole of the great repository of models of machines in the Patent office. The mouldering ashes now only remain of that collected evidence of the penetration, ingenuity, and enterprise which peculiarly distinguish the descendants of Europe in the Western World."—*Times, January* 18.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

WRAXALL'S POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS.

Still more impudent, and more circumstantially false, is a very long story of the late Earl Whitworth and his wife the Duchess Dowager of Dorset, in relation to a Russian lady whom Wraxall calls the *Countess Gerbetzow*. His statement is this—that when Sir Charles Whitworth was ambassador in Russia he won the affection of the Countess Gerbetzow,

'who, though married, possessed a considerable property at her own disposal. Such was her partiality for the English envoy, that she, in a great measure, *provided, clothed and defrayed his household from her own purse.* In return for such solid proofs of her attachment he engaged to give her his hand in marriage; a stipulation the accomplishment of which was necessarily defered till she could *obtain a divorce* from her husband.'—vol. i p. 189.

He then proceeds to state, with much cynical embroidery that Sir Charles Whitworth, on his return to England, married the widow of the Duke of Dorset, but

'meanwhile the Countess Gerbetzow having succeeded in procuring a *divorce from her husband*, left Petersburg for England. On her arrival, however, she learned that his union [with the Duches] had already taken place. Irritated by disappointment and indignation, she had recourse to various expedients for obtaining restitution of the sums that she had advanced to her former lover on the faith of his assurances of marriage. Her reclamations, which were of too delicate and too serious a nature to be despised, at lenght *compelled the Duches to pay her Muscovite rival no less a sum than ten thousand pounds*, thus purchasing the quiet possession of her husband.'—*Ibid.* p. 122.

Now, of all this circumstantial story nothing is true, except that a certain Russian countess had a partiality for Sir Charles Whitworth while ambassador at St. Petersburgh; but Wraxall has not even the lady's name correctly, which was *Gerepzof* Sir Charles's influence with the Emperor Paul did certainly, on one occasion, save Madame de Gerepzof—who was sister of the celebrated Zubof—from exile; but that either was ever under any pecuniary obligation to the other, beyond the interchange of presents usual between lovers, is utterly incredible,—so is the story of the 'matrimonial engagement;' for the husband was little older than the lady: and as to the expected 'divorce,' it is well known that marriage is in the Greek church indissoluble. But what affixes the mark of falsehood to the whole is—that—so far was the Russian Countess from *having obtained the divorce* and coming to England *to claim the performance of Lord Whitworth's matrimonial engagement*, and *being bought off by the duchess*—she never was divorced;—and that her *husband, the Count Gerezof*, actually actually accompanied her on her visit to England,, as those who mingled in the fashionable society of that day must recollect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,---In the *Quarterly Review*, published on Saturday; there is an inaccuracy which in any article of such a correct and careful journal would be surprising, but in that to which I refer it is absolutely wonderful.

It is in exposing the inaccuracies of Sir W. Wraxall, and, among other instances, in his account of the Russian Countess Gerepzof's attachment to Sir Charles Whitworth, which Wraxall says led to her procuring a divoree from her husband. The reviewer discredits the whole story, and as one ground of its improbability, or rather of its impossibility, he says (p. 471)—"As to the expected divorce, it is well known that marriage is in the Greek church indissoluble."

Now, Sir, whoever knows any thing at all of the Greek church knows not only that in it marriage is not indissoluble, but that one of its peculiarities among Christian churches is its facility in dissolving marriage! I have not a copy of the Greek canons, but I have seen the form of process to be gone through in their ecclesiastical courts for divorce on the various grounds of adultery, desertion, ill-usage, and others; I know it is common among all ranks, and I know several Greeks who have taken advantage of it, and if the reviewer should desire personal conviction of his mistake, I can refer him to two British officers of high rank, both knights of distinguished orders, the Greek husbands of whose wives are still alive, and remarried, and for many years lived in the same town with their *divo-rces* and their English husbands. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, IOTA.

Westminster, Dec. 12.

THE STATESMAN.

Having said thus much by way of preparation, we beg to indulge our readers with the following sketch of the statesman's drawingroom, which, we think, deserves attention, if not for its importance to his Majesty's Government, at least for its beauty as *an interior*:—

'But as there will not always be life enough in the society books to afford enjoyment to a statesman, let him step from the library to the drawing-room. A small society should not infrequently be formed there, consisting for the most part—but not wholly—of intimate acquaintances, and they should be persons of lively conversation—but above all, of easy natures. Knowledge and wit will naturally be found in sufficient proportions in the society of a man of talents occupying an eminent position; but if knowledge be argumentative and wit *agonistic*, the society becomes an arena, and loses all merit as a mode of relaxation. An adequate proportion of women will slacken the tone of conversation in these particulars, and yet tend to animate it also. And there is this advantage in the company of women—especially if some of them be beautiful and innocent—that breaks in conversation are not felt to be blanks; for the sense of such a presence will serve to fill up voids and interstices. But though knowledge, wit, wisdom, and beauty should be found in this circle, there should be no sedulous exclusion of such persons not possessed of these recommendations, as would otherwise naturally find a place there. For unless the statesman between the business and the pleasures of the world have lost sight of its charities, he will not find his society the less of a relaxation for mixing some of the duties and benevolences of life with its enjoyments, and he will count amongst its amenities, if not amongst its charms, some proportion of attentions to the aged, and kindness to the dull and unattractive. It may also be observed that dullness, like a drab ground, serves to give an enhanced effect to the livelier colours of society.

'It will be perhaps equally desirable for the statesman whose business exhauts his excitability, and for him whose excitement, beginning in business, pursues him in his social hours, that the society which they cultivate should be *quietly* gay. Exuberant noisy gaiety will overbear the spirits of the exhausted man, and over-stimulate those of the other. Some reference should be had to this object in the lighting of his rooms, for the loud or low talking of a company, together with the tone of mind belonging to the tone of voice, very much depends upon that—as any canary-bird will teach us when a handkerchief is thrown over his cage.

'Music is an excellent mode of relaxation to those who possess—I will not say an *ear* for it, because that seems a shallow expression—but a faculty of the mind for it. Yet unless a man's susceptibility in this kind be very peculiar, he will generally prefer music which mixes itself with conversation, or alternates with it by brief returns, to music which sets it aside. Instrumental music, exciting without engrossing the mind, will often rather stimulate and inspire conversation than suppress it; though to take this advantage of it, the company must break up into retired groups or couples, speaking low in corners. But the singing of ladies is a thing which, in courtesy if not for enjoyment, must be heard in silence; unless (which is best) it be heard from an adjoining room, through an open door, so that they who desire to listen to the song closely may pass in, and they who would listen more loosely and talk the while, may stay out. But under all circumstances, and not for the sake of the talk only, but for the sake of the songs, it is well that there should be some pause and space between one and another of them—filled up with instrumental music, if you will. For a song which has a wholeness in itself should be suffered to stand by itself, and then to die away in the mind of the hearer, time being allowed for the effect of a preceding song to get out of the way of the effect of one which is to follow. It would be well therefore if ladies who are often slow to begin their songs, would not be, when once begun, unknowing to intermit them'—*Edinburgh Review for October.*

THE BALLOONS.

The balloons have done their duty; the season is over; but if, like other triumphers, they must take to earth lagain it must be acknowledged that they have kept on gallantly, to the last moment. Why is it that the balloon, so much commemorated in the lower ranks of literature, has been so little honoured by the higher? The historians who chalk walls with records at once so showy, yet so brief,—those elevators of knowledge to the eyes of the rising generation, who paste their placards so high, that while nothing but a telescope can read them, nothing but the top of the Monument or the dome of St. Paul's can hope to escape those bearers of the brilliant novelties of the lettered world, who march through the streets with placards on poles, or posted on their backs,—are hitherto the only champions of this showy contrivance for rising over the heads of mankind. Darwin alone, of all our poets, good or bad, has attempted to pay the national debt of gratitude. His lines, too, are among the best he ever wrote—striking, poetical, and picturesque. The theme is the ascent of Montgolfier.

"Lo! on the shoreless air the intrepid Gaul
Launched the vast concave of his buoyant ball.
Journeying on high the silken castle glides,
Bright as a meteor thro' the azure tides;
O'er towns and towers and temples wins its way,
Or mounts sublime, and gilds the vault of day.
Silent, with upturned eyes unbreathing crowds
Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds,
And flushed with transport, or benumbed with fear,
Watch, as it rises, the diminished sphere.
Now less and less—and now a speck is seen,
And now a floating track obtrudes between."

From this view of the gazing multitude below, the description turns spiritedly to the comfortable condition of of the navigator above. The lines are still clever.

"The calm, philosopher in ether sails,
Views broader stars, and breathes serener gales,
Seas, like a map, in many a waving line,
Round Earth's blue plains her lucid water shine,
Sees at his feet the forky lightning's glow,
And hears innocuous thunders roll below."

The fancies of the time were so elated with the discovery of the balloon that the greatest philosophers talked like children in a nursery at the first sight of a rocking horse. They thought that they could ride round the universe. The moon, the sun, and the stars, were to be visited with the regularity of the "London dilly, carrying six insides," and the man who condescended to live on earth without meditating a visit to the Dogstar, was looked on as a remarkaby dull personage. The poet was palpably of the same opinion.

"Rise, great Montgolfier, urge thy venturous flight
High o'er the moon's pale ice-reflected light;
High o'er the pearly Star, whose beaming horn
Hangs in the East, gay harbinger of morn;
Leave the red eye of Mars on rapid wing,
Jove's silver guards, and Saturn's dusky ring;
Leave the fair beams, which issuing from afar,
Play with dew lustres round the Georgian Star;
Skim with strong oars the Sun's attractive throne,
The sparkling zodiac and the milky zone.
Where headlong comets with increasing force
Thro' other systems bend their blazing course,
For these Cassiope her chair withdraws,
For thee the Bear retracts his shaggy paws,
High o'er the North the golden orb shall roll,
And blaze eternal round the wandering Pole."

These are fine lines, though fantastic, and certainly not uniting the prophetic power with the poetical. It is remarkable, as if to tell human vanity how very trifling an affair it is, that the balloon, of all the showy contrivances of the last half century, is that which, with the most tempting capabilities, has been the least improved. The notion of stretching away for the moon, it was soon felt, would involve only famine, freezing, and a tumble to the top of some lunar mountain, or into the bowels of some lunar volcano, if the vessel ever reached the port. But the want of atmosphere would settle the question long before. Perhaps the height of the Himmaleh is as much as any gas which we can manage would be ever able to reach, and this certainly makes but a small part of the 230,000 mile between Vauxhall gardens and the moon's nearest horn.

Yet who shall say that the same air which carries a raven, a lumbering bird, or an eagle, as heavy as a lamb, and sometimes both lamb and eagle, may not yet be able to carry machinery enough to move a balloon "according to the way it should go?" Green's balloon now carries up the cognoscenti of Lambeth marsh by the dozen, at so much a head, takes them down to Essex (there being of course some understanding on the subject with the innkeepers and county gentlemen), suspends them in ecstasy over the river, gives them the pleasing variety of a flight with a fair wind for the Chops of the Channel, then turns coolly round, and drops them in a field at Chelmsford or Canterbury, just in time for tea at the principal inn, and a triumphal entry into Vauxhall exactly at supper.

If this balloon is powerful enough to carry twenty people, which is said, we shall probably soon see some little steam apparatus superseding the crowd, and a steersman and a *stoker* urging their swift and solitary way with the mail-bags from Dover to Dalmatia, while a branch-balloon carries the news of the world from Calais to Constantinople, Caffraria, Coromandel, Cochin China, and with a slight bend to the south, to California and home. This would be a glorious sweep. But what would become of the wisdom of the world below? What would be the consternation of all the little German highnesses on finding that all their little precautions against the *entrée* of books, payers, and politicians were set at nought by a new steamcoach, travelling five miles above their heads, and sending down trunks and travellers every five minutes per parachute? What would become of the thousands of meagre clerks who sit shivering all day in their little dingy offices, living on the fees which they can extort in the shape of passports? A flying castle in the clouds would extinguish them and their captious trade together, sweep over boundaries and ramparts at the rate of forty miles an hour, and require nothing but a basket and a rope to hoist the victim of the Allin Office beyond the reach of all the gensd'armes of the continent.

Yet is this all to be a dream? Are the powers of this great machine to wasted far ever on a holiday show? On dropping Dukes of Brunswick out and taking Cockneys in? On gathering guineas into the pocket of the future Mr. Grahams, and putting their future wives wide and wild between the sky and the earth? Are we never to have the power of traversing the deserts of the South, the forests of the West, and the snows of the North, without the slow travel, the long labour, and the torturing disease Are we never to have the means of varying our climate even without passing from our own land; of shooting up from the fervours of a feverish summer into regions where no cloud intercepts the sun, and yet where eternal freshness reigns? Of meeting the morning, not in the mists of our heavy capitals, but in the rosy lights of the ethereal Aurora? Of resting above the mountains, and looking down with philosophic delight on the infinite variety of form, life, and beauty below? Of sailing in our meteorship among the world of meteors, and floating among the golden and vermillion canopies of that "great soldan," the sun, as he slumbers on the west? What a vast, various, and lovely increase to the enjoyments, the knowledge, and the social affections of man would be given by this power of rapid transit, beyond all the harsh restraints of human domination, the difficulties of space, and almost the expenditure of time! Yet, are we in a condition to be trusted with such a power? Might it not be turned into a dreadful means of hostility? Might it not pour conflagation on sleeping cities, bring sudden invasion, shed poison in all our streams, fling infection in all our fields, and exhaust us in perpetual vigilance, without hope and without use, until we deprecated the power and deplored the luckless day when man, wisely deprived of wings by nature, invested himself with this new and terrible faculty of mutual destruction? It is scarcely possible to conceive that so fine an invention as the balloon would have been placed in our hands to be for ever worthless; to tempt us by its apparent powers, and disappoint us by its real inutility. Or may not its perfection be reserved for that happier era when peace shall be felt to be the commanding policy as much as it is the true interest of all nations; when sacred wisdom shall be the unfailing guide of public council, and benevolent honesty the great principle of empire? Then, and then alone, would there be an unmixed good in the possession of this noble instrument of communicating at will with all the people of the earth; in surmounting, with the ease of an eagle's wing, all the intervening barriers of mountain and desert; and with a still more prolonged and productive flight, passing over oceans, and conveying to the ends of the earth the knowledge, the charities, and the sympathies of the great family of man.

In the mean time the steam-carriage, that earthly balloon, is preparing to take a higher character for speed. The London and Bristol Railway Company have announced that they will sweep over hill and dale at the rate of forty miles an hour. And it is stated by some of our engineers, that this is but a *mitigated* speed; that twice the velocity might be easily obtained; and that, in fact, there is no limit but the weakness of the materials to the rapidity communicable to the engine. It is to be presumed also, that in a period when railways are stretching over every country of England, and the minds of all scientific men are fixed almost wholly on the powers of steam, discoveries will be made in rendering those powers more applicable; that not merely greater velocity, but less expense, will be among the results; and, as the consequence, that the steam-carriage will be brought within the means of private life. This would, indeed, open a vast access of pleasure, profit, and power to mankind; almost extinguish distance; give the humbler classes of society a means of movement in every direction, of health, indulgence, or business; relieve man of the chief part of those toils which now, instead of invigorating, wear down the frame; save the enormous expense, waste, and trouble of cattle for labour; assist largely in cultivating the soil, and, by making every corner of our fine country accessible to all at will, would, in a few years, turn England into a garden, and, if the minds of men were capable of being softened by the bounties of heaven, that garden into a paradise.—*Blackwood Magazine, for November.*

FALLACY OF THE ART OF PHYSIC.

If the reader has an obscure disorder, a chemical friend upon whom he can rely, and a dozen or so of guineas to throw away upon a fancy, he may *prove* the fallacy of physic, by going successively to the most eminent practitioners; for it is ten to one but that the majority of prescriptions, if not the whole, diametrically differ from each other. Or should a friend be attacked by a well known acute disorder, it would be found on a consultation, could the truth be arrived at, that though the nature of the disease was obvious to the merest tyro, the masters would be a-tilt as to the mode of treatment. Many of the most useful preparations in the pharmacopœia are quack medicines, which, after being proscribed by the profession in the heyday of their inventors, are now imitated as near as chemical art will allow. Some of the most powerful and active specifics have been discovered by accident, savages, or old women; introduced by empirics or mountebanks; adopted slowly and reluctantly by the "regularly educated gentleman," and then very probably abused in the using. The charge brought against the professson by Bacon is as true now as when he made it—that whilst physicians have excellent *general* rules for curing, quacks and old women often excel them in *particular* cures; for, let the pride of doctors take what shape it will, very singular cures are occasionally turned out by them, whether through faith acting upon the nervous system, or time wearing out the disease, or the potent drug which they use in their ca-

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trum accidentally touching the complaint and agreeing with the constitution. Obstinate chronic cases, as they are called, may be put out of view, for doctors admit them to be generally incurable; although, by the by, they often yield rapidly to medicine where luck and sagacity hit both the disease and the remedy. In many other cases, the real curative, or rather curing principle, seems to consist in counter-irritation. A constitutional excitement is created by some potent medicine, and a kind of corporal anarchy induced.* If the constitution has strength to bear it, the *vis medicatrix Naturæ*—the healing power of Nature—restores health and the doctor has the credit of the cure. If not, the patient sinks, and his death is put upon Nature. So sound was the advice of the satirist, who recommended a man, before he called in a physician, to be certain that he had not only strength to bear the disease, but the remedies.

Others besides satirists have had this misgiving as to the certainty of medical science. It has been shared by practical men of the most observing minds and the largest experience. In despite of its alleged improvements, Napoleon says Dr. Dickinson, "continued a sceptic to its utility." In a previous age, Ratcliffe advised all young physicians to learn dancing as their most important professional qualification, and used to threaten his brethren that he would leave the whole art behind him written on half a sheet of paper. What is more conclusive than either, Baillie, towards the close of his career, when time and one of the largest of practices had enabled him to test his art in every way, had no faith in physic.

Looking at all this, the fallacy of physic appeared to afford good scope to a phylosophical physician, who could bring minute knowledge, particular cases, and professional experience to support his views. Dr. Dickson's book, however, is not so much the "Fallacy of *Physic*," as the "Fallacy of *Other people's* Physic." According to the Doctor, the present theory of medicine is all wrong; and, in reality, there is but one disorder; which, if a term must be assigned to it, may be called fever—intermittent fever. Its proximate cause, he says, (though he appears to mean its sympton,) is temperature, changes from heat to cold always characterzing loss of health; and its remote origin, if we understand him rightly, is an action upon the nervous system, either from atmospheric influences, external violence, mental excitement, or morbid causes continued for a longer or a shorter period, as bad food, bad air, free living, &c. In the opinion of Dr. Dickson, wherever a disorder is intermittent—that is, wherever the patient has remissions of the paroxysms---the disorder is curable, whether it be the alternations of heat and cold in ague, the cessations of pain in gout, or the lucid interval of mania. The principle of cure is to continue this remission; and its mode is by acting on the "temperature," so as to sustain it in or restore it to its natural state. The drugs employed for this purpose must vary with the constitution and idiosyncracy of the patient. As a general rule, Dr. Dickson agrees with the homœopathists in their maxim that *similia similibus curantur*, but objects to their minute doses; and he, perhaps rationally, holds that any medicine, to be of use in illness, must have some determinate power over the body in health. The substances which he uses are generally of the most potent kind,—as calomel, arsenic, prussic acid, quinine, &c. Of the propriety of blood-letting in any case he has doubts: he is vehemently opposed to its present profused and indiscriminate practice,—for believing, with Scripture, that blood is "the life" and conceiving that all disease arises from a depression or disturbance of the nervous system, he thinks it mischievous in most cases to deprive the constitution of its chief nutritive substance, and that in any case the good attained is doubtful, and might be achieved by medicines, with cold effusion, if needful, to reduce the "temperature."

Such is the outline of the *Fallacy of Physic*. As a composition, it is entitled to considerable praise, for its clearness, brevity, and vigour, whilst it displays medical acquirements and reflective powers. As a piece of reasoning, and as a scientific exposition, it is defective. The author applies terms in a new sense without rigorously defining them. By "temperature," we know not whether he means the feelings of the patient, the actual temperature of the system as it can be ascertained by heat-measurers, or some occult quality in the part or constitution analogous to the learned idea of heat; and he certainly uses the word in both the former senses, if not in each of the three. His views as to the nervous system are rather got at than stated; and, even taking all he says to be gospel, it appears clear, according to his own reasoning, that fever, in universal disease, is as much a symptom as redness in imflammation; for disturbed "temperature" is the final cause of Dr. Dickson, not of disease. It is a greater practical defect, that his principles are not laid down with such method, fulness, and precision, as to teach their application to others. A man who should be convinced of Dr. Dickson's views, would be at sea if he attempted their systematic practice.

These remarks only apply to the endeavour to set up a new theory. The author's attack upon the old is successful enough. And it does not follow that, although his theory may be altogether false, his practice should not be, as he says it, is successful. If the curing principle we spoke of in our first paragraph has any truth, he who can stimulate Nature in the best way, with the least constitutional waste, will be the most successful physician.—*Spectator.*

* It is upon this principle that the premonitory feeling of coming disease, popularly called "out of sorts," or "thoroughly unwell," is often got rid of by getting drunk and a disorder cut short quite as well as by a powerful dose of medicine. The familiar case of a cold cured by exposure, when a person is *compelled* to go out, is another instance.

THE GALE.

[From Nelsonian Reminiscences, by Lieut. Parsons, R. N.]

In the latter end of the month of January 1801, the day dawned with every indication of bad weather. A mass of dense and heavy clouds, piled upon each other, occupied all the space to the S. W.; the sun, in his course, looked with a fiery aspect on mankind; and the sea-fowl, with the wonderful instinct that puzzles the wise, from their foreknowledge of the storm, flew screaming in upon the land. The wind blew fiercely, and in fearful gusts; the labouring clouds seemed preparing to discharge their overloaded breasts, and distant thunder rolled along the horizon. The masses of clouds, as they sailed along the ocean, nearly shut out the light of day, and rose at opposite extremities into huge mountains of vapour: they were illuminated by fitful flashes of lightning, and looked like giant batteries erected in the heavens. As they moved onward from the S. W., they shot down vivid streams, which at times pierced the waters like quivering flakes of fire. Again the electric fluid took an horizontal direction through the skies, and its dazzling streaks fluttered like a radiant streamer, till it lost itself among the clouds. Comparative darkness ensued with a suddenness, that I never before had observed, and the gusts of wind were terrific. During this elemental war, the British fleet, under Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, and the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, closely crammed in men-of-war (*armee en flute*), and transports to the number of 200 sail, were carrying a heavy press of canvas to claw off a lee shore. That shore was the coast of Caramania, in Asia Minor, a most mountainous, well-wooded, black looking coast. We were in search of Marmorice harbour, the appointed rendezvous of the Egyptian expedition; and the Asiatic pilots, frightened at the dangerous position of the fleet in this tremendous weather, lost the little knowledge they had formerly possessed of this unfrequented and frowring coast, whose mountains towered high above the clouds, and on which no vestige of human life could be traced. Every glass, in the clearance between the squalls, was eagerly turned upon the precipitous shore, against which the heavy waves beat with most terrific grandeur. It was evident to the meanest capacity, that unless the harbour could be entered before night, the transports filled with British warriors would be wrecked on the lee shore, with no chance of assistance. The men-of-war, by dint of carrying sail, might claw off, but the great majority of this fine army would in a few hours become food for the monsters of the deep, or the ferocious and ravenous tenants of the vast forests, that seemed interminable to our straining sight. As each withdrew his glass with a disappointed look, the longitude of countenance increased, and the roundfaced, laughing midshipman lost his disposition for fun and frolic, and all at once became a reflecting, sedate personage. The Admiral, on whom all the responsibility rested, endeavoured to assume a calmness of tone and manner that the honesty of his open nature would not brook. His agitation was visible in the contortions of his venerable countenance, and the sudden starts of his nervous system. "Fire a gun, and hoist the signal of attention to the fleet,," said his lordship. "They have all answered, my Lord," said the officer of the signal department. "Now, Mr. Stains, be particular; ask if any person is qualified to lead into Marmorice?" As the negative flag flew at the masthead of the men-of-war, every countenance proportionably fell. At length, with heart felt joy, I proclaimed aloud, that one of our sloops had hoisted her affirmative. "Who is the youngster? D—n it, boy, do not keep me in suspense." "The Pettrell, my Lord." I saw an ejaculation of thanks rise warm from the heart to the lips of Lord Keith, as he piously raised his eyes and pressed his hand on his heart. "The signal for the fleet to bear up, make more sail, and follow the Pettrel!", said Lord Keith; "Captain Inglis may be depended on." We shook out a reef, and set the maintopgallantsail, which soon closed our leader in the Pettrel. As we approached this mountainous and novel land, the idea (and it was an astounding one) seemed to dwell on and occupy the most unreflecting mind, that should Captain Inglis be wrong, every ship, with twentyfive thousand men, would be the sacrifice of such error. Lord Keith ordered the signal of attention with the Pettrel's pendants. "Captain Inglis, your responsibility is awful," said the telegraph; "are "are you perfectly certain of the entrance of Marmorice?", "Perfectly sure," said the answer, and right ahead. "Signal officers on the fore-yard with their glasses," said the Admiral; and, slinging our telescopes, we ascended. Indeed, it was time; for now the roar of the waves, as they broke on the rocky coast, throwing their spray on high, conveyed a dismal idea of our impending fate." "A narrow entrance I perceive right a-head," called the Signal-Lieutenant Stains. "Do the midshipmen make out the same?" "We all of us discern it, my Lord," shouted the whole of us, at the very extent of our voices. "God be praised for this great mercy!" ejaculated his lordship, uncovering and bowing his head with great devotion; and I do aver and believe, that the grateful sentiment pervaded every heart in the Foudroyant.

The entrance of Marmorice now became distinctly visible to all on deck, from the contrast of the deep, still water to the creamy froth of the broken; and the signal for the fleet to crowd all sail for the port in view, and the men-of-war to haul their wind till the merchantmen had entered the channel, was flying at the Foudroyant's masthead. As we shot into the gut of Marmorice, the tremendous mountains overshadowed us, and seemed inclined, from their great height, to come thundering down upon us like the destructive avalanches in the heights of Switzerland. We now entered the spacious and splendid harbour, circular in its form, and more than twenty miles in circumference. It created great astonishment, from its vast magnitude, (being capable of containing all the ships in the world,) and mountainous shores with immense forests. It stands on a rock, and contains a fort and a few wretched houses, surrounded by a high wall, I conjecture, for the purpose of keeping out the wild beasts that seem here lords of the ascendant. The fortification displayed the crescent, and was saluted with eleven guns, as we took up anchorage, closely followed by our numerous fleet. Scarcely had we moored, when the heavy masses of clouds that had rested on and capt the high land now opened us in earnest. The forked lightnings darted among the fleet; the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, & blew from all points of the compass. The flakes of ice, for they were too large to denominate hail, came down with such prodigious force as to destroy man and beast; and whoever witnessed that storm could entertain no doubt of a special providence in the affairs of men. We were all safe moored and the hear- expanded in thankfulness to the Eternal Power that had watched over our safety. Next morning's sun restored the usual Asiatic weather, and a venerable looking Turk, with a very long beard silvered with age, was observed putting from their small settlement with some degree of pomp. On coming up the side, to our great astonishment, he seized the first-lieutenant's hand, and, in pure English, though with a strong Scottish accent, asked which was Lord Keith: This man, was of the clan of the Campbells, and had served Zezza Pacha, the butcher of Syria, who one morning cut off his nose and banished him from Acre, his capital. He had since risen to the rank of general in the service of the Sublime Porte, and was now sent by the Sultan to concert measures with Lord Keith to expel the French from his sublime territory of Egypt. His appearance fully convinced us, that parting with the nose did not increase the beauty of the human face divine. He declared, that we fully believed him, that his old heart warmed at the sight of the tartan which covered some of the military on the deck. Preparation were now made for landing the sick, who, in the crowded state of the transports and troop-ships, were numerous. The pioneers made on open space near the beach, and the sick were placed under a strong guard, who posted centinels thickly round the encampment. The following night was beautifully serene, and the suns of other words threw their softened and pensive light on this minute speck in the boundless creation,—some of the watch, as they paced the deck, castle-building, and imagining scenes of bliss that never were to be realized; others, admiring the starry vault of heaven, and wondering with what sort of beings yon myriads of worlds were peopled; and such of the talkers as could secure listeners were spinning many a long-yarm of by-gone days, and other scenes of boy hood.—*Albion, Dec.* 12.

THE FORTUNE-HUNTER AND THE HEIRESS.

My prospects of advancement in the higher circles being for the present blighted, I was fain to content myself with moving in a semi-fashionable sphere, where I might hope to obtain some consideration. Falling short of Grosvenor-square and such eminences, I was not above being the exclusive of less distinguished regions, and could enter into the feelings of the hero of Paradise Lost, when he gave out that it was

"Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven."

I became the model after which half the youth of St. Pancras copied, and an object of competition among her maidens. My near relationship to a man of rank and consequence was known; and from the style in which I lived, it was reported and believed that my father had left me a good fortune—an error which I did not take any trouble to remove. Finding myself so well received in this class, where, if there is a deficiency of fashion, there is a good share of something much more substantial, it occurred to me that it might not be impracticable to make my fortune by matrimony. What was the use of bringing both fashion and accomplishments to such a market, if not to turn them to account? Several advantageous schemes were suggested to me, both by my friends and by my own observation. Accordingly I took three or four in hand, with the intention of following up her who should appear the most eligible, or promise me the easiest conquest. I flew at high game; my first attempt was the only child of a rich Russia merchant, and reputed a sixty thousand pounder at the least. She was a young lady approaching, if not already past, the mature age of thirty, and remarkable for her intellectual powers and attainments. Miss Gorget (for this was her name) was indeed all for the mind, holding personal and superficial graces in very proper contempt. She had been known to declare herself thankful to Heaven for saving her from vanity and affectation, by withholding outward attractions; and certainly she had abundant reason to be grateful on this score, since it seldom happens to one to meet with any thing more ordinary than the mortal part of Miss Gorget! Her shape being somewhat awry with a leaden complexion, eyes which were paired but not matched, the one having visibly the advantage of the other in point of size, and a head of whity-brown, frizzled hair, strongly resembling a wig of tow. This young lady was said to be a man-hater—nay, even a lord hater having refused a coronet, among other offers. Yet I dared to hope that my address would be equal to the achievement of such a difficult conquest; at least, the consols were a powerful incentive to undertake the enterprise. Mr Gorget being a widower, his house was, of course under the management of his daughter, who invited chiefly literary characters, carefully excluding the tribe of fops and silly girls. I was carried to one of her *conversations* by an author of my acquaintance, who gave me the above account of her, and inspired me with the bold idea of undertaking her subjection. The first impression which I made upon the accomplished heiress was evidenly an unpromising one. She cast a glance partaking of ridicule and contempt over my person, and returned my elegant bow with a sarcastic courtesy. Her manner quickly pointed out to my apprehension the mistake into which I had fallen. My coat unfortunately was not ill made neither was my cravat badly tied; nor were my manners uncouth. What a fool was I to suppose that dress and address could engage the regards of an intellectual lady? I withdrew hastily, lest the unfavorable impression should be increased; and the next day, having borrowed an old coat which I had given my servant, and knotted my neckcloth in as slovenly a style as possible, I set forth more confidently to pay a morning visit to Miss Gorget. I was admitted and shown into *her study*, where I found my heroine in the midst of a litter of books, with a volume of portentious magnitude before her. She immediately recognised my *improved appearance*, and consequently I was better received than on my first introduction. It was not difficult to discover this young lady's character. How did she deceive herself in taking it for granted that vanity belonged only to personal charms! I never saw a reigning belle with a more eager appetite for flattery, than was manifested by Miss Gorget. She had a great desire to be satirical, but was only ill-natured. I am sure she was incapable of conversation: all her discourse consisted of sayings, broken up in an epigrammatic form. Nothing could well be more tiresome than this sort of dialogue: to say nothing of the increasing demand for complimentary smiles and phrases which it imposed, each of these *cleverisms* being evidently calculated for admission. I really pitied the poor hungry geniuses who were fed at Mr. Gorget table on the hard terms of paying constant tribute to his daughter's wit. It is true that they indemnified their consciences by turning her into ridicule when she was not present: and it was even said that her favourite author had obtained an extra sum for one of his novels, on the strength of its containing a most amusing caricature of herself.

Nothing but the prospect of the consols could have borne me up under the fatigue and infliction of this fair lady's society. I persevered accordingly: and finding Miss Gorget was not one of those fastidious persons who require their adultation to be administered delicately. I laid it on thick. When-ever she spoke, my attention was fixed; I was alternately astonished at her wit, and convulsed with laughter by her humour. If she delivered an opinion, I hazarded a feeble objection, in order that I might afford her the triumph of answering it. Added to these strong recommendations, my mistress was not insentible to the pride of having converted a member of the fashionable world, with which she waged eternal strife. The result was that after a season, my assiduity began to meet with its reward: the bosom which had been heretofore so inexorably cruel towards my sex, showed symptoms of tenderness for the humble individual who indites these lines. My fair one blushed consciously when I gave her an insinuating look, affected pretty confusion when I spoke to her, and assumed several girlish airs, which, truth to say, did not much improve my friend. The frequenters of the house perceived my good fortune with surprise and envy, but could not help regarding me as an extraordinary clever fellow for succeeding with apparent ease, when so many predecessors had falled. It was obvious, moreover, that my pretensions had spread alarm among these gentry, inasmuch as they seemed likely to put them out of bread as far as Mr. Gorget's table was concerned. I felt but little commiseration for them; nay, I found a pleasure in tantalizing them, by displaying the influence which I had acquired over their patroness. To prepare the way for my formal proposals, I indited a copy of verses to the mistress of my heart, in which, as fiction is the province of poetry, I could, with a clear conscience, celebrate her wit and wisdom: I ventured also to throw in a couplet or two, extolling the intellectual lustre of her eyes, and the superiority of countenance over mere animal beauty. This tribute having been most graciously received, especially that part of it which referred to her personal charms, I hastened to follow it up by a declaration of love. Ye gods, what a scene ensued! No sooner had I explained my sentiments and my hopes, than Miss Gorget became violently agitated, and went off in hysterics. Recovering from these, she threw herself into my arms, assuring me with a nasal whine and a languishing look, that she was "my own Selina!" In a word, she enacted the part of a sentimental love-sick heroine with such extravagance, that I was doubtful whether to consider it a display of nature or art. That, however, was a matter of small moment, seeing that I was secure upon the main point I took care, therefore, not to be behind the lady in my demonstrations. But in the midst of my felicity, I affected a sudden recollection and a clouded brow; which my mistress immediately perceiving, anxiously inquired the cause. "Alas, my angel!" cried I; "your father, what will he say to a man who has nothing to offer but a devoted heart? I am a beggar, my Selina!" "Say not so, my precious," she replied; "for you are rich in talents and virtues, and in the love of your own little Selina! My father, indeed, who has not the good fortune to be a man of enlarged mind, may not smile upon our union; but I am of age, and can do as I please. My father can only withhold from us his dross, which he may think much of, but we despise!" "My dear Selina," rejoined I with unaffected seriousness, "do you really think there is no probability of your father's being induced to consent to our marriage?" "I fear not," she replied; "he has a mercantile idea of raising himself by a connexion with noblity, and would have prostituted me to his ignoble ambition; but I rejected with disdain the empty pated Peer to whom he would have consigned me." Are you then entirely in your father's power?" inquired I with increasing anxiety. "Have I not already told you that I am of age, and, therefore, by the law of the land at liberty to dispose of myself as I think proper?" "You misunderstand me, my sweetest love I know that your person is at your own disposal; but it was your fortune to which I more immediately alluded: is that entirely under your father's control?" "Assuredly," answered my fair one, "every shilling of it. And now I will tell you candidly, my father having observed our devotion to each other, reminded me only yesterday of his unalterable resolution never to give me a farthing of I married contrary to his wishes. I smiled, but deigned not to answer. Ah, thought I little do you know me and my Lionel if you suppose that any sordid consideration could influence either of us!" I was not a trifle dismayed at this intelligence, and scarcely knew what to say or do. I had gone too far to recede with a good grace, and felt some compunction at the idea of jilting a woman whose affections I had sought and gained; but to marry her without the consols and entail lasting misery and ridicule upon myself—this was a thing impossible. How was I to compromise the matter? I determined to try myself what could be done with the father, and if all proved impracticable, back out of the concern as well as I could. Meantime I endeavoured gently to prepare Miss Gorget's mind for an unhappy result to her passion, by representing to her that she was ignorant of the substantial inconveniences of poverty, and magnanimously declared that I was not so selfish as to take her from the enjoyment of wealth and luxury to share my precarious fortunes. "No. my Selina," I exclaimed, "my love is of too exalted a kind to permit you, for its sake, to make a sacrifice of your comfort and prospects, to say nothing of disobliging your father! Should he relent, I shall fly back to your arms with redoubled ardour; but if he remains deaf—" Miss Gorget would hear no more. She had paid so much attention to my last speech, that I was led to hope she was not so far gone in love as to be insensible to the voice of reason: but as I was finishing my flourish, her countenance changed to an expression of contemptuous malignity, and she delivered helself in these terms: "You need not trouble yourself to say more Sir: I have discovered your character and designs, by applying a test, which I have never yet known to fail. I will not attempt to deny that I thought better of you than of many who have approached me with similar language. I was captivated by your talents, and apparent admiration of myself. But now I despise you—yes, more than any one of your predecessors. and shall never again put confidence in mean, heartless, mercenacy man. Go, Sir, and take this consolation along with you. Learn that my father, though he had other views for me, yet fonding that I could not be brought to concur in them, gave me his promise that he would agree to my marriage with any gentleman who was the decided object of my choice, and that on my wedding-day he would settle upon me half his fortune, the other half to devolve on my husband at his decease provided my husband treated me with respect and affection. Mr, Lionel Wakefield, I wish you a very good morning, and better luck in your next matrimonial speculation." So saying, the fair Selina made me a low bow; and I was so *dumb founded* and crest-fallen by the unexpected turn which the affair had taken, that I retreated without attempting a word either of justification or apology.—*Lionel Wakefield.*

EXAMPLE.—The work of human advancement has numerous departments, all happy and honourable if they be filled with sincerity and zeal. It is not because a man is incapable or ill- placed as regards the duties of the statesman, the writer, the lecturer, that he is therefore to feel himself incapacitated for, or exempted from taking his share in the great end of human existence. Each in his circle, his homestead, may be a light to gladden if not to guide, to encourage if not to create. Many of those ambitious posts which are so full of promise to the crowd and so flattering to their holders, dispense less real benefit than humbler offices when well filled; the first has often but occasional opportunities to effect good the latter almost continual; a great man, as we term any of those who occupy commanding positions, is like a light-house, he throws a gleam upon the political horizon, and may now and then save or guide some state or stranger vessel; but a good man, in his lowlier destiny, is like the household fire, doing more in detail—more perpetually, perhaps more effectually—the great man is the more sublime, the good man the more beautiful moral object; the one excites curiosity and admiration the other commands sympathy and esteem.—*Monthly Repository.*

LESSON TO WOULD-BE GENERALS.—In a former part of this work it has been observed, that even the confirmed reputation of Lord Wellington could not protect him from the vanity and presumption of subordinate officers. The allusion fixes here. Knowing that the most direct road was impassable, he had directed the divisions by another road, longer, and, apparently, more difficult; this seemed such an extraordinary proceeding to some general officers, that, after consulting together, they deemed their commander unfit to conduct the army, and led their troops by what appeared to them the fittest line of retreat! Meanwhile Wellington, who had, before day-light, placed himself at an important point on his own road, waited impatiently for the arrival of the leading division until dawn, and then, suspecting something of what had happened, gallopped to the other road, and found the would-be commanders stopped by that flood which his arrangements had been made to avoid. The insubordination, and the danger to the whole army, were alike glaring, yet the practical rebuke was so severe and well timed, the humiliation so complete, and so deeply felt that, with one proud sarcastic observation, indicating contempt more than anger, he led back the troops and drew off all his forces safely.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE SWINE.—On the 16th the allies retired by the three roads which lead across the Mantilla stream, through Tamames, San Munos, and Martin del Rio, to Ciudad Rodrigo; the light division and the cavalry closed the rear, and the country was a forest, penetrable in all directions. The army bivouacked in the evening behind the Mantilla stream; but, though this march was not more than twelve miles, the stragglers were numerous, for the soldiers, meeting with vast herds of swine, quitted their colours by hundreds to shoot them, and such a rolling musketry echoed through the forest that Wellington, at first, thought the enemy was upon him. It was in vain that the staff officers rode about to stop this disgraceful practice, which had, indeed, commenced the evening before; it was in vain that Wellington himself caused two offenders to be hanged, the hungry soldiers still broke from the columns, the property of whole districts was swept away in a few hours, and the army was, in some degree, placed at the mercy of the enemy. * * * The marshy plains, over which the army was now marching, exhausted the strength of the wearied soldiers, thousands straggled, the depredations on the herds were repeated, and the temper of the army, generally, prognosticated the greatest misfortunes if the retreat should be continued. This was, however, the last day of trial, for, towards evening, the weather cleared up, the hills near Ciudad Rodrigo afforded dry bivouacs and fuel, the distribution of good rations restored the strength and spirits of the men, and the next day Ciudad Rodrigo and the neighbouring villages were occupied in tranquillity. The cavalry was then sent out to the forest, and, being aided by Julian Sanchez' Partidas, brought in from a thousand to fifteen hundred stragglers who must otherwise have perished.—*Napier's History of the Peninsular War.*

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